THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,892—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka...	1635	Thurs.	6th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa ...	2184	Friday	7th Mar.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga ...	2185	Mon.	10th Mar.	11 a.m.	* P. D. & C.M.

†Cutch Mandvie.

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

*Porebunber, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
†Pundua	3305	Thursday,	6th Mar.
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	20th ,,
†Lindula	3358	,,	3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,,	17th ,,

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
3rd March, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY,
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th March, 1913.
Australian	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th March, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	7th May, 1913.
Oceanian	4143	Mages	2nd July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	594	495	225
Do. (return)	891	748	405
To London (single)	660	528	270
Do. (return)	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messagerias Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.
For further particulars apply to
H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	Mar. 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 451 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from.........	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	Mar. 16, 1913
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 8th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA ...	7000	......	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	......	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA ...	8000	......	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA..	10000	......	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA......	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	......	...
21st ,,	DELTA........	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	......	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate,	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742 8
To London	,, 627 or	,, 528	,, 940-8 or	,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged: HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Massilia	5091	P. McLean ..	9th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th ,,
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO,
AGENTS, Bombay.

LADIES!!!

ONE RUPEE

Brings you in a return of from Rs. **20** to Rs. **60**.

Where the Dhoby destroys Frocks worth Rs. **60**.

We return your Costumes at Re. **1**, Laundered in the Sweet Filmy Foamy way so dear to the Feminine heart.

Unlined Dresses (cotton, voile, etc.), washed Re. **1** (silk) Rs. **1-8**.

Lined Dresses (cotton, voile, etc.), washed Rs. **1-8** (silk) Rs. **2**.

STRIPED VOILES A SPECIALITE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,
2-14, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.		Payment in 12 months. per month		Payment in 24 months. per month.	
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs.	350	Rs.	32	Rs.	18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	,,	550	,,	50	,,	27
Otto Piano	,,	600	,,	54	,,	29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	,,	650	,,	59	,,	32
Gerbard Adam Piano	,,	700	,,	64	,,	35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	,,	750	,,	68	,,	37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	,,	780	,,	71	,,	38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	,,	825	,,	75	,,	41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	,,	950	,,	86	,,	47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,,	950	,,	86	,,	47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	,,	1,100	,,	99	,,	55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,,	1,100	,,	99	,,	55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	,,	1,100	,,	99	,,	55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	,,	1,200	,,	109	,,	59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).						
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs.	1,350	Rs.	122	Rs.	66
Steinweg Baby Grand	,,	1,650	,,	150	,,	81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	,,	1,650	,,	150	,,	81
Bluthner Baby Grand	,,	1,650	,,	150	,,	81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	,,	1,650	,,	150	,,	81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).						
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs.	1,650	Rs.	150	Rs.	81
Schiedmayer Grand	,,	1,850	,,	168	,,	91
Steinweg Grand	,,	1,850	,,	168	,,	91
Bluthner Grand	,,	1,850	,,	168	,,	91
Broadwood Grand	,,	1,850	,,	168	,,	91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	,,	2,000	,,	181	,,	98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Armitsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newara-Eliya
Aden (Camp).
Aden (Steamer point).
Zanzibar
Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Enrebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent. under Bank Rate.

Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912 ..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,, ...Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December ,, ...Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHAN WALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every decription treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS........	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Lioyaang
Lomdon
Lyons
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilhling
Tienstin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Post Box No. 297, Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

WITH SWEETS

MONGINI BROTHERS.

23-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Hony. Secretary.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1913, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Paterson Brown, as a Director, made by the Directors to fill up a vacancy.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 18th March, to Tuesday, the 1st April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (Including Indian Midland Section), AND (AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 10th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1913.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 31st January, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE!

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of KEW WOOD HANDLES" during 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1913, are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office, at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913. Tenderers should give alternative quotations for one year and 3 years' supplies separately.

2. The handles will require to be delivered at one of the recognised North-Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the approximate quantities of handles required:—

1.	Handles beater or pick Kew wood	43,000 Nos.
2.	" hammer hand Kew wood	16,000 "
3.	" Powrah Kew wood	27,000 "
4.	" Shovel Kew wood	10,000 "

The handles must be strictly in accordance with our standard sample which can be seen in the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, on any day at 1 P. M.

3. Further details and form of Tender can be obtained by approved Contractors on application to the Chief Storekeeper, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

4. All Tenders received by post or by hand will be opened in public on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913, at 1 noon, in the Agent's Office, North-Western Railway. No contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the contractors or Firms, whose Tenders have been received.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of handles and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500, of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
17th February, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1913, for

(1). The Supply of Stationery, during the year 1913-14.

(2). The Supply of Drawing Materials, during the year 1913-14, and

(3). To water certain foot-paths and Roads of this Board's Estates during the year 1913-1914.

2. Forms of Tenders, may on payment of Rs. 4 each for items Nos. (1) and (2), be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates tendered should be only for the sample seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead. Forms of Tender for item No. (3) be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250 each for items Nos. (1) and (2), and Rs. 50 for item No. (3) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that REGISTERED OFFICES of the CENTURY SPG. & MFG. Co., Ltd., have been REMOVED from "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, to "VILLA GHITA," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st March 1913.

For the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1913.

NOTICE.

THE NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

THE NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY will be OPEN for the Carriage of Passengers and Goods on and from MARCH the 5th, 1913.

The following Trains will run :—

		UP TRAINS.		
Nadiad	Arr.	...	8—45	17—30.
Kapadvanj	Dep.	...	5—45	14—30.
		DOWN TRAINS.		
Nadiad	Dep.	...	9—45	19—30.
Kapadvanj	Arr.	...	12—45	22—30.

For further information see printed Tariffs, Timetables, etc., available at the Stations and at the office of the Undersigned.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Managing Agents,
GUZERAT RAILWAYS,
Home Street, Bombay.

INDORE STATE P. W. D.

THE following MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. These Cars are old, but still serviceable:—

1. SUNBEAM MOTOR-CAR, 20 H.P., 4 Cylinder, 1906 Pattern, 880 by 120 Tyres, Chain drive, 5 Seated, Hood, 4 Lamps, tools, etc.
2. DARRACQUES MOTOR-CARS, 10-12 H.P., 4 Cylinder, 1911 Pattern, 760 by 90 Tyres, 4 Seated, Hood, Lamps, tools, etc.

What offers?

For particulars apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Indore State, Indore, C.I.

Indore, 20th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN JAMES DE SWINTON SPOONER, DECEASED.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate and effects, throughout the whole of British India, of JAMES de SWINTON SPOONER formerly of Secunderabad, Deccan, India, but late of Seaford in the County of Sussex, a Captain in the 83rd Willajahbad Light Infantry, but now deceased, who died at Seaford aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of May, 1912, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having Claims or Demands against the said Estate, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their Claims or Demands to the Undersigned, on or before the 10th day of March, 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the parties entitled there to having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said James de Swinton Spooner, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons, of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of
Captain James de Swinton Spooner,
deceased.

No. 7, Armenian Street,
Madras, 6th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of KEW and ASH WOOD HANDLES," during 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1913, are invited and will be received by the AGENT in his Office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon of FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913. Tenderer should give alternative quotations for one year and 3 years' supplies separately.

The handles will be required to be delivered at one of the recognised North-Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from out-station in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the approximate quantities of handles required :—

1.	Handles better or pick Kew Wood	21,500
2.	Handles better or pick Ash Wood	21,500
3.	Handles Hammer hand Kew Wood	16,000
4.	Handles Powrah Kew Wood	13,500
5.	" Shovel Ash Wood ...	10,000
6.	" Powrah Ash Wood ...	13,500

The handles must be strictly in accordance with out standard samples which can be seen in the Office of the Chief Storekeeper on any day at 1 p. m.

Further detail and form of Tender can be obtained by approved Contractors on application to the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

All Tenders received by post or by hand will be opened in public on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913, at 12 noon, in the Agent's Office, North-Western Railway. No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the contractors or Firms, whose Tenders have been received.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of Handles, and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 300 of other than Lahore circle will not be accepted).

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER, (K. P.)

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
26th February, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Carbide of Calcium" are invited for the SUPPLY of 60 CWTS. of CARBIDE of CALCIUM in instalments of 10 CWTS. per month commencing from 1st April, 1913, and should reach the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by 12 noon of FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913.

No particular form of Tender is necessary. Tender may be submitted by letter. Tenderers should specify at what station they propose to deliver the Carbide.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 20th February, 1913.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

The property of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, who is leaving India.

1.	A big LANDAU, by Hooper, London, which can be converted into a Barouche	Rs. 1,750
2.	A small LANDAU, by Hooper London	Rs. 1,500
3.	A BROUGHAM, by Hooper, London	Rs. 1,200
4.	A VICTORIA, by P.B. Press, Bombay	Rs. 1,200
5.	A VICTORIA, by P. B. Press, Bombay	Rs. 1,000

All the above Carriages are in very good condition and can be seen any time at Government House. For further particulars, please apply

TO
THE STUD GROOM,
Government House,
Malabar Point, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

BAY AUS. GELDING, 14-1, I. P. A. C., aged, excellent trapper and hack, believed sound. Open to veterinary examination and trial. Price Rs. 700.

RUBBER-TYRED RALLI CART, in first-class condition. Painted chocolate with yellow wheels, very light comfortable and easy-running. Price Rs. 300.

The turn-out complete Rs. 900.

Apply to

Captain E. DRUMMOND,
Government House,
Malabar Point.

WANTED.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, &c., to W.T.G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 355, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting-room, with full board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

Immense Success.

A GIRL WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

A Sensational Military Drama, conveying the Tragic Story of a Gipsy Conspiracy in the Balkan States.

MAX LINDER'S APPOINTMENT.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS.—6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH,
at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.

The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists

LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY

have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,
on the above dates.

THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,

ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2 Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1.

Children halfprice on SATURDAY ONLY.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

COLABA CHURCH.

St. JOHN'S AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
TUESDAY, the 4TH MARCH, at 6 P.M.,

A SACRED CONCERT OF VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

will be given at the abovementioned Church on Tuesday, the 4th March, at 6 P.M.

THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

in a specially selected programme of vocal and instrumental music, will, for the first time in Bombay, perform music from ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK'S GREAT SENSATIONAL SACRED PANTOMIME.

"THE MIRACLE"

which provoked so much musical excitement when first performed in London in 1911.

Vocal Soloists...MRS. W. M. DAVIES.
MR. N. MEDLEY.
MR. G. W. JOHNSON.
At the Organ...MR. F. S. DOVE.

ADMISSION FREE.

During the singing of Hymn No. 166 a collection will be made in aid of the fund for building a new Church at Jacob's Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd March next, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sideboard, by Benjamin, Sherat on pattern book stands, writing tables, English tables, teapoys, jar stands, folding screens, invalid table, gilt chairs, brass electric hall lamps, Durrie carpets, old chinaware, rich glassware, and porcelainware, Minton China dinner service, glass bead door chicks, etc., the property of J. St. J. Graham, Esq., of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co, proceeded Home.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd March at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, book and hatstands, Persian carpets, baba gharry, iron safes, and phonographs with records, etc.

Under instructions from J. Saunders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee of the Trust of Manekbai, wife of Sursing Mathuradas, the effects such as household furniture, iron and brass old cots, cupboards, chairs, tables and teapoys and copying press, &c.

By order of the Insurance office, concerned:—

5 bales Davangiri Cotton, damaged by fire and water.

At 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

By order of Mr. Canjee Allarukhia, Executor of the late Mr. Versee Laljee.—

1 C. spring steel rubber-tyred victoria (almost new.) and 1 bay Arab horse and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M. (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION ANNAS FOUR.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1913,
AT 9-30 P. M.

PERFORMERS :—

Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... " 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.

Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amraoti and Nagpur.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL

GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.

Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI.

The famous Songstress of S. India. The First and the Only Brahmin Lady of a respectable family that has come forward to give Public Concerts and has been awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals, aged under twenty.

PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort
Under the direction of SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.
Bombay Musical Depot.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager.....................LEW JAMES.

6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

COME AND SEE THE MARVELLOUS CHILD.
That is Packing our Theatre Nightly.

COMTESSE OLGA,

SHE SINGS......DANCES......PLAYS, AND CONDUCTS A FULL ORCHESTRA.

Her sweet little voice is heard to advantage in her song from the opera BARBERO O'SEVILLE.

SIGNORA CARMELITA,
Ballet Dancer and Grand Opera Vocalist.

MISS IRENE BERYL,
Bombay's Favourite,

ALEXANDROFF
in some most astounding Balancing feats.

OUR CINEMA PICTURES,
The finest series we have ever presented.

OUR CHRONICLE......HIS NEW CANE.
How Harry sold his seeds...The Caretaker.
Cardona (Scenic)...Peter Pickle's Wedding.

A GIRL AND HER TRUST.
A Thrilling and absorbing Drama.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Our Prices always the same
NO ADVANCE.

MAIDANIA.

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
(Bank Holiday.)

SPECIAL COUPON DAY.

Eight Annas admits to PARSHARAMRAO'S CIRCUS, and all SIDE-SHOWS.

Coupons can be purchased at Main Gate,
at 9-30 P. M.

FANCY DRESS, CINDERELLA DANCE.

Band of the 14th King's Hussars.

A prize of a Handsome Lady's Dressing Case for the Best Lady's Fancy Costume.

FRIDAY, 7th MARCH,
Special invitation Day to all ORPHANAGES AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

Tickets on application.
Free admission to all Side-Shows.
Come and see the orphans enjoy themselves.

SATURDAY, 8th MARCH,
at 5-30 P.M.,

CHILDRENS DAY.
SPORTS & RACES.
PRIZES & PRESENTS.

Children's Beauty Competition for Boys & Girls under 10 years Old

MASSED BANDS
AT 9-30.
CARNIVAL STREAMERS.
SPECIAL DINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES.

RESIDENT MANAGER...................NORMAN BARRINGTON.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

3 SHOWS DAILY 3
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P. M.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.

OUR PICTURES.

REWARD OF VIRTUE	(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI	(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT	(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE	(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES	(Comic.)

OUR STAR
MIRAGE (Drama.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public

VENKANI THE WONDERFUL

THE GREAT INDIAN MAGICIAN.

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.

Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS!

1. The Talking Skull.
2. The Magic Flowers.
3. The Battle of Cups and Saucers
4. The Living Skeleton.

ALSO OUR GRAND PICTURE PROGRAMME.

DEATH OR GLORY,

A Magnificent War Drama—2 parts—3,000 Feet.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.

1st Show.........6-30 to 8
2nd " ....8-30 to 10
3rd " ....10-15 to 11-45

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY.
Commences 5 P. M.

USUAL HALF PRICES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Price Re 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.; KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line. annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3,159 tons, Captain Ch. Trisius, arrived in harbour on Friday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karach, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Friday fromt Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The P. and O. S. N, Co's steamer Morea, 5,961 tons, Captain J. D. Andrews, sailed on Saturday for London, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow 4,175 tons, Captain H. Findlay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Chilter, Range 2,717 tons, Captain A. E. Rea, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bezwada 3270 tons, Captain C. H. F. N. Lane, will sail to-day for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Gablonz, 4,794 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's. Steamer Islanda 3,860 tons, Captain I. Maclean sailed on Saturday for Rangoon withballest.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The steamer Jonus, 3,078 tons, Captain C. MacDonald, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Melbourne with a general cargo, 326 horses, and 6 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Kybfels	Trisius	A'werp Jan 25
Mar. 1	Linga..........	Butler	K'chi Feb 27
	Urlana	Pratt	R'goon Feb 19
2	Janus	MacDonald	M'bourne Ja11
	Barjora	Cammock..	Busreh Feb 17
	Firozi........	Primrose...	Jeddah Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Alavi	Richardson	Calcutta
	Indo-Maru ...	Kamaziro...	Kobe
	Gablonz	Gillhuber..	Trieste
	Islanda	MacLean..	Rangoon
	Chiltn. Range	Rea.........	Hamburg
	Morea	Andrews ...	London

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Saturday.

Steamer Bezwada, Lane for Rangoon &c.
" City of Glasgow Findlay for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s. s. City of Birmingham arrived in Marseille on 28th ultimo.

"The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Marseilles sailed from Port Said outward bound on the 24th ultimo and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi. Company's s. s. Sicilia from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 1st. inst and is expected to arrive here on the 6th inst evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chupra left Port Said on the evening of the 24th.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombasa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 27th.

The British Indian Steamer Co. s. s. Chantala left London on the morning of 1st. inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—646 cwts linseed oil cakes Breul and Co; 45 1-2 cwts tin cake, 35 1-2 till cake, Sorabji Pestonji and Co; 165 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 176 bales wool, Nizamuddin and Co; 77 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—11 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 60 tons cottonseed cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 121 cwts chutney, N K Jussawalla and Co; 30 cwts deer horns, A Ladale; 294 cwts chutney, Framji Nowraji; 140 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 40 cwts bees wax, M Jaffer; 200 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon; 31 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtula; 15 rolls mats, B J Bhumgara; 401 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafel s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd; 600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 13 bales cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 96 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 3,000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji.

FOR GENOVA.

Crown of Castile s—3,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Conversazione of the Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy Zar-I-thoshti Madressa, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
By-Election in the Byculla Ward: Nomination Day.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

Maxim: Rarely does a thing return after it had gone.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In force from 1st March 1913.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Stars and Stripes	Souza
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Valse	Venus on Earth	Lincke
Cornet Solo	Serenade	Schubert
Selection	The Girls of Gotterberg	Caryll
Air de Ballet	L'selotte	Adam
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Sketch	The Swanee River	Myddleton

GAS ABLAZE.—On Friday night a fire occurred in Khetwadi Main-road. It appears that a labourer in trying to find out the cause of the bursting of a gas pipe set fire to the gas issuing from it. The fire engine from Gowalia Tank-road was requisitioned, but before its arrival, Deputy Inspector Fern managed to extinguish the flames by throwing earth on them. No damage or injury is reported.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Da-res-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th March, correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A JUBILEE.—The past and present pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa will celebrate the jubilee of the institution by a converzasione this day at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy P. B. Institution (131, Hornby-road), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will be presented with an address on the occasion. Some rare Iranian manuscripts, coins, etc., will be exhibited on the occasion.

SACRED CONCET.—It is desired that attention be drawn to the Recital of Sacred Music to be held at the Colaba Church, tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, and to which all are cordially invited. Those taking part will be Mrs. W. M. Davies, and Messrs. W. G. Johnson, and Neville Medley who are well-known vocalists of Bombay, and the instrumentalists will be the Orchestral Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, with Mr. Seymour Dove at the organ. The programme is interesting as the Recital opens with four numbers from the music of the sensational pantomime, "The Miracle," which created so great an excitement during the season of 1911-1912 on its first performance at Olympia, London, and as this will be its performance for the first time in Bombay, musicians who are not acquainted with this musical work will no doubt find the items attraction. A collection will be held at the recital to collect funds to help and build the proposed church and school at Jacob's Circle. A balance of Rs. 11,500 has still to be collected out of a sum of Rs. 18,000, which Bombay Churchmen are reponsible for. At present the whole district beyond Jacob's Circle, where many Christians live is practically neglected for want of a rallying point such as the proposed church and schools will provide. The support of the public is earnestly solicited. Mr. P. R. Wilson of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., who is Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Diocesan Church Extension fund, will be glad to receive subscriptions.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

TWO NEW ROADS AT BANDRA.

OPENING CEREMONY BY SIR R. LAMB.

The opening of two new roads took place at Bandra on Saturday evening and Sir Richard Lamb presided on the occasion. There was a large and influential gathering. A special mandab was erected for the guests and a string band was in attendance.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, Collector of Thana received Sir Richard and Lady Lamb.

The two Roads are to be named "Turner Road" and "Waterfield Road." The whole construction was done under the supervision of Mr. A. D. Contractor whom Sir Richard Lamb complimented in the course of his address. Mr. Turner, I. C. S., Assistant Collector first introduced the members of the Bandra Corporation to Sir Richard Lamb and a musical programme was then gone through by a combined group of Hindu, Parsi and Mohamedan boys and girls. At this stage Mr. Turner requested the president to declare the roads open. Mr. Turner said that it gave him unbounded pleasure to welcome Sir Richard and Lady Lamb on behalf of the Bandra Municipality. Ever since he had been appointed a member of the Executive Council he had taken a keen interest in all Bandra affairs. The Bandra Municipality had added a new chapter to its history that day by the opening of the two new roads. There was every probability that Bandra might have a tram service as a result of those roads. Mr. Turner then narrated at length the history of the roads and thanked the Government for its generous grant of Rs. 30,000. Mr. Turner also thanked the Trustees of the late Sir Jamshedji N. Tata for their free grant of lands.

Sir Richard Lamb in declaring the roads open made a long and important speech. He said:—It is a great pleasure to me to be present to-day and to take part in opening to the public the road from the Bandra railway station northwards to the Ghodbander Road, and the road northwards past the police lines. The works themselves from a local point of view are not unimportant or insignificant, costing as they have done some Rs. 35,000 and making as they do much needed provision for the convenience of the public and of the Municipal and Government services. The carrying out of the works has been marked by an admirable spirit of co-operation, one private owner Mr. Tata giving free the portion of his land which was required, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company adapting to the scheme certain buildings in their station yard, the Municipality spending Rs. 10,000 from their funds and Government contributing a little over Rs. 23,000. This Government contribution (granted on the condition that the money was expended before 31st March, 1913, a condition which has been duly complied with) forms part of the liberal subventions which Government in recent years have been able to make, partly from our own resources and still more from grants from imperial revenues, aid of town improvements and urban sanitary developments. These subventions we shall be able to continue to make, from the same sources as the Budget Statement submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council to-day announces a further grant from Imperial funds for the objects I have named. The roads which I am declaring open to-day are thus one item amongst many which are included in a general policy of urban development throughout the Presidency. They have more than a mere local importance because they are also an item in a large scheme for the development of the islands of Bombay and Salsette, or to put it in other words for the city of Bombay and its suburbs. I do not think Bandra will complain at being referred to as a suburb of Bombay. It has a corporate life of its own, and it is not practicable or desirable that this corporate existence should be merged in the larger corporation to the south of Bandra. But the connection between the two is very close. Take an example: The Bombay Municipal slaughter houses are a blemish, an eye sore and a nuisance to Bandra in their present site; but you cannot move them without the co-operation of the Corporation of Bombay. Thus it is not a misuse of words to call the town of Bandra a suburb of Bombay—an urbs or city subsidiary to the great city adjacent to it. The suburbs of Bombay are extending to the north and east of Bandra over the western and southern portions of Salsette island; and the larger scheme for the development of the city and suburbs of Bombay includes three main branches, in addition to the work which is being done in Bombay by the Corporation, the Port Trust and the Railways and in Salsette by the Municipality of Bandra and the smaller constituted bodies to the east and north of Bandra. One branch is the work of the City Improvement Trust, about which I do not wish to make any detailed observations to-day; the other two branches are the Back Bay reclamation project and the development of Salsette. As to the first of these, I hope you will bear with me while I tender to you some observations which have occurred to me. One hears a good deal said adverse to this project.

LOOKING FORWARD.

I don't know whether any of you have read a story called "The Time Machine" by H. G. Wells. In this ingenious machine you could transport yourself as far backward or forward in time as you might wish to go, without moving an inch in space. I should like to have several of those machines available and to place them at the disposal of those who look askance at the Back Bay reclamation scheme. I would ask them to take trips in the machines, without moving from their easy chairs, and to travel 50 years back, and then 50 years forward, from the present time, and survey the condition of Bombay at those different periods. Without the aid of machines however we can still gain from books a fair idea of what Bombay was 50 years ago; we can compare that that condition with what we see now; and we can employ a little intelligent foresight to get a conception of that Bombay will be in 1960. Now before 1860, Bombay had already begun to grow; but the progress had been slow compared with the immense advance which has since been made. At that period the whole foreshore all round the island of Bombay was one full cesspool; Colaba was an island connected with Bombay only by a cause-way which was under water at high tide and had to be widened and rebuilt in 1861 63; all Government offices were within the Fort, the walls and ramparts of which were still standing; there were no main roads such as we no now; Esplanade Road, Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Cruikshank Road, Nowroji Hill Road to Mazagon, Queen's Road, Breach Candy, Mahalakshmi and Tardeo Roads, Grant Road, Foras, Clare, Falkland, Arthur, Clerk and De Lisle Roads are all subsequent to 1860; so are the Carnac, Masjid, Elphinstone and Kennedy overbridges; and the Ollivant, Byculla, Arthur Road and Sandhurst bridges are later still; there was no gas in house or street; no Vehar, no Tulsi, no Tansa water supply; the reclamation of the Flats with townsweepings had not begun and the Flats lay unutilised; there had not commenced the reclamation of land from the sea and the construction of docks; the G. I. P. Railway extended to Kalyan only and the B. B. and C. I. Railway had not reached Bombay; there was no steam ferry service on the harbour, and there was only a fortnightly mail to Europe. In 1860 there were just 7 cotton mills in the Island; the trade of the Port totalled 38 crores only. This is a very brief and inexhaustive account of Bombay as it was half a century ago; but it serves to illustrate the point which I am trying to make, namely, the immense growth which has taken place in the last 50 years. The physical aspects are known to you all; the foreshore is no longer foul and the whole island is drained; the Island of Colaba and Old Woman's Island are integral parts of the Island of Bombay; the Government offices—High Court and Secretariat—and the University occupy stately buildings facing Back Bay; the Fort walls and ramparts have gone; main roads have been made and more are being laid out; overbridges have been built and more are building; gas and electric light are no longer a marvel of amazement to the untutored Indian; water supply has been provided from Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa: large acres of the flats have been reclaimed; not less than 1,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea, and 600 more are now being reclaimed at Sewri and Mazagon; the P. and O. first built their dockyard, the Victoria and Prince's Dock have long been in use, and the Alexandra Dock will be next year; the railways have expanded until they carry 93 million passengers and 44 million tons of goods a year against a poor 21 million passengers and a miserable 4 million tons in 1882; there is a constant ferry service on the harbour and a large coasting steamer service; there is a weekly 14 daymail to England. In 1911, there were 176 factories in Bombay Town and Island, and the total export and import trade, of 1911-12 was 199 crores.

CHANGES OF A HALF CENTURY.

Just think of the vast change in the conditions in only 50 years—the roads, the railways, the steamers, the docks, the buildings public and private, the factories 176 in 1911 against 7 cotton mills in 1860, and the trade—199 crores against 38. If some consideration is given to the magnitude of the growth and the shortness of the period in which it has taken place, I do not see how it can fail to be borne in on any thinking mind that there must be a very great development in the next period of equal length. It is perfectly true that we cannot expect to see again such events as distinguished the years 1861-65, which come at the very commecement of the period which we are examining. It is not likely that once again will some 80 million pounds sterling be poured into Bombay in 5 years in addition to her normal trade profits. But that great influx of wealth was only the beginning of the growth of the half century; there was not a sudden burst of development which ceased as soon as the extraordinary stimulus was removed. That stimulus gave only the first impetus to the large and sustained expansion which continued after 1865, has continued up to the present time and must continue in future. And to any one who considers the signs and activities of the times, I put it that the rate of progress must increase, and not diminish. I assert that the industrial and agricultural development of the Presidency are only in their infancy. It is less than 100 years since a settled Government was established throughout the Presidency, for the unutterly ineffective rule of the Peshwa did not disappear until 1817-18; and in that period, which is but a short time in the history of a country, a great deal has been done in establisning confidence and enabling credit, without which commercial and industrial progress is impossible, to take root. But there is still ample space for the application of local capital to local industries and manufactures; and one of the visible signs of the times is that this space is beginning to be occupied. Again, for efficiency in commerce and industry technical instruction is essential; and our technical schools and colleges and institutes are only just beginning to make themselves felt, and our College of Commerce has yet to begin. Yet again, Mr. Keatinge was complaining only the other day that in the time we have had we have done little effective work in improving the profits of agriculture. But who can deny that now with our scientific examination of cotton and of wheat, of soils and of manures, if all kinds of crops and of all the conditions which affect them, and with our co-operative agencies now firmly rooted and expanding we have made a real beginning in rendering agriculture more productive? I say without any hesitation or reservation that during the next 50 years the agriculture, commerce and industry of this Presidency must necessarily advance at even greater pace than they have done during the last half century.

IN 1960?

And if the industry and commerce and agriculture of the Presidency are to increase—as they assuredly will—will not the growth of Bombay, the greatest manufacturing town and the one great port of the Presidency proper, also advance at an accelerated pace? I maintain that beyond all doubt it must and will. And if it does what sort of conditions must we contemplate as likely to exist in Bombay in 1960? In 1872 the census population was 644,405; 1911, 979,445—an increase of 52 per cent. in 40 years. In nearly 100 years the increase is from 221,550 in 1814-15 to 979,445; that is the population has more than quadrupled. A very sober estimate will give an increase of of at least a quarter of a million people in the next 50 years; it is more likely to be half a million; that is to say at the Imperial census of 1961 the population of Bombay cannot be expected to be less than 12 1-2 lakhs, or 1 1-2 million, and will more probably be 1 1-2 million. Now those who say that there is no need to reclaim land from the sea in Back Bay imply that increase of population which must necessarily be expected and should reasonably be expected and should reasonably be provided for can be accommodated in the north of the Island and in Salsette; they also say that if any reclamation is to be made, it is premature to make it now—put it off for say a generation. The first of these arguments (if the statements are to be dignified with such a name) is exactly the "argument" which was put forward by those who opposed the dismantling of the old walls and ramparts of the Fort. They begged that the ramparts and walls might remain standing because they said if fresh space were required for the extension of the town such might be found in Colaba, Girgaum, Dhobi Talao or at Breach Candy. These obstructives of the year 1848 appear now very foolish persons; and I have no doubt whatever that those who say now that the north of the Island and Salsette will suffice for the present and future expansion of the population of Bombay will in the year 1948 appear not one whit wisher than their prototypes of a century earlier. In the mind of any person who looks at what is going on now before his eyes and estimates what the results of it will be there can be no reasonable doubt that the whole of the north of the Island of Bombay eastwards of the Mahim woods will be taken by industry and the population attendent on and induced by industry. Bombay is already a manufacturing town as its pall of smoke proclaims; but it has only begun its career in that character; and as local capital continues to acquire confidence and afford credit, as industrial and commercial education advances, as agricultural knowledge widens and sets free from the land those who are not needed on it, and thus a real industrial population—living on industry alone and not on that as a mere adjunct to cultivating the ancestral millet patch or paddy field—as these changes occur the north and east of the Island will be none too large to hold the manufacturing and artisan population of Bombay.

GROWING POPULATION.

Consider the changes in density of population which have occurred since 1872. The most thickly populated quarters with over 500 to the acre—Kamatipura, Kumbharwada and Khara Talao—show a density decreased by 21·8 and 2·79 and increased by only 0·4 per cent. respectively; of the quarters with 400 to 500 per acre Chukla shows a decrease of 34·06 per cent., Umarkhadi of 8·41, and Bhuleshwar an increase of only 1·19 per cent. Market and Dhobi Talao with a denstiy of 300 to 400 to the acre show a decrease of 30·15 per cent. and an in increase of only 2·03 per cent. respectively. Thus the quarters with a population of 300 or over to the acre have either decreased or are stationary. Contrast the following percentage increases in the outlying quarters: Mahim 113, Sion 165, Byculla 169, Tadwadi 182, Parel 230, Sewri 327, Mahalakshmi 509 and Worli 792. If that is the course of things during the last 40 years, what will be the course during the next 50? The answer is obvious. It is of no use to say that there is ample room in the north of the island; the whole space will inevitably be absorbed by the expansion of industry and manufacture and their attendant population. Incidentally I may say I do not agree with those who regard it as a mistake to have allowed the Railways a large area between the two lines, from north of the Dadar stations to the Mahim loop, for their workshops and sheds. The Railways are the necessary companions of manufacture and industry and it is right that they should have their requirements provided for in the section of the island which is marked by destiny for the industrial and manufacturing development of the city. But say the objectors—there is still Salsette. Certainly the western part of Salsette will, I hope, be developed into a good residential area for the middle classes; but it is beyond all reasonable hope that this area will suffice for all the increased population who are not artisans and factory hands, with the shopkeepers, traders etc. necessary for their wants, and who will therefore not find accommodation in the north of Bombay Island. With a population increasing at the rate of 52 per cent. in 39 years, there must inevitably be a large increase in the number of people who cannot or who will not live away from the business centre. With a trade increasing at the rate of 424 per cent. in 51 years there must inevitably be a large increase in wealth and in the number of whealthy men. How can these increases be provided for merely by the development of Western Salsette as a residential area? Surely the exercise of a little intelligent foresight, of some sence of proportion, must show that in additien to the development of the north of the island for industrial and manufacturing populations, and of Western Salsette for the middle classes, we must have a further development of the City for the upper middle class and the wealthy. Already these find no adequate room. What will be the case when their numbers are increased to an indefinite extent if more room is not provided? And what are we to do for open spaces? Already the crescent site is gone under the Prince of Wales Museum, the Elphinstone College play ground is gone under the College of Science; the Cooperage and the Oval and what remains of the Marine Lines Maidan and the Maidan between Waudby, Cruickshank and Esplanade Roads are miserably insufficient for the demands made on them. Only the other day the "Times of India," referred to them as positively dangerous. Yet again, if the congested, areas in the Fort section are to be relieved, where is provision to be made if it be not on land reclaimed near the Fort?

NO POSTPONMENT.

The case seems convincing in favour of the reclamation scheme. Then comes the argument: perhaps the reclamation may become necessary, but it is not now; put it off a quarter of a century or so. Such an attitude is a deadly enemy of progress, and is the cause of many an ill from which the city has suffered and is suffering. I will instance only one. Look at the complaints about the water supply, and ask the Municipal Commissioner what his feelings are about the coming hot weather. All the public complaints and the Municipal Commissioner's anxiety would have been avoided if the doubling of the Tansa main had been effected years ago instead of being now only about to be begun. Regarding this policy of lagging behind events instead of forestalling the needs and necessities of a great city we may learn something from the attitude of our fore-runners of 50 years ago. What did the "Times" say in 1860? It said, "Every man who reclaims a foot of land in Bombay deserves to be looked upon as a public benefactor." Again in 1862 the daily press demanded not only that we should recover space from obsolete and useless works (the old Fort walls) but that we should likewise reclaim land from the sea." This was the language of men who were over taken by needs to meet which no provision had been made. Would that the men of the present day could recognize that an immense part of the troubles which we have in our day to put right (it is a case of 'Delicta majerum immeritus lues') arose from the measures of reclamation and development following instead of preceding the rise in population, and that if as the Bombay Builder suggested in 1866-7 we are to use the events of those days as "landmarks to guide the coming administration," we must take up now the measures needed to provide for the increase in population, in industry, in manufacture, in commerce and in wealth which lies so manifestly before the City of Bombay. I have no time to-day to examine the financial side of the Scheme, perhaps some other opportunity may present itself. One brief remark will I make. If there are any who regard the employment of public funds on the carrying out of the project as a lamentable waste of public money, it can be only because they have not appreciated the necessity for the land to be reclaimed and the certainty of the operation proving remunerative. My excuse for dwelling so long on the Back Bay project is the absorbing interest of the subject, and the misconceptions which appear to exist. Some who talk about that scheme do not seem to have taken the trouble even to learn how much is to be reclaimed, in what part of the Bay, or what is to be done with the land when reclaimed. For their information I will say that 1,145 acres are to be reclaimed, from Colaba Point to Marine Lines station, in a strip of varying width lying along the western foreshore, about 616 acres are to be built on, and about 529 acres are to be devoted to parks, open spaces, avenues, streets, etc.

In the course of my remarks on the Back Bay project I have already referred to the development of Salsette. A great deal of spade work has been done by Mr. Turner and Mr. Philpot Brookes in connection with that development, and I hope the time is not far distant when a superstructure can begin to be erected on the foundations they have laid. The Town Planning Bill is now so well on in its preliminary stages that I do not think I am over-sanguine in looking forward to its introduction before next monsoon arrives, and to its first reading being taken in the July meeting of the Legislative Council. With that measure made law, the development of western Salsette as a residential area will proceed apace. In the meanwhile the Municipality of Bandra has done good work in forwarding the general advance in which the development of this pleasant town forms an integral part, by carrying out such works as those of which we have met to celebrate the completion to-day. I take it as of happy augury for the success of the whole big Back Bay project, the development of Salsette that this work of opening new roads in Bandra has been carried out efficiently and up to stipulated time and with the cordial co-operation of all concerned—the private owner, the big Company, the local Municipality and the Government of Bombay. I declare these roads open.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. G. Wales, seconded by Mr. R. Conceicao, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb.

Mr. Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Richard and in doing so said that as Sir Richard had been pleased with the work of the Bandra Municipality next time the Municipality ask for Government grants to help they would get them.

A Parsi gentleman in supporting the vote said that if Bandra got a Fire Brigade, one of its keenfelt wants would be met.

Sir Richard and others motored over the new roads and made a halt in the Municipal Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1913.

77 Duties.—Duties for week ending 9th March 1913:—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut H. G. Allum.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Swarm.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2. Company Sergt. A. W. Barker.

78. Leave.—The O. C. is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed from 18-2-13 to 18-3-13.

Pombr. W. Grimshaw No. 2 Company.

79 Parades.—Tuesday 4th at 7-0 p. m. 15 pounder Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound, Members requiring gun drill for efficiency, requirements should attend these parades.

80 Parades.—Thursday 6th at 7-0 p. m. Squad Drill, Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki & Caps, Rifles & Side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—Wednesday 5th March 7 a.m., and Saturday 8th March at 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1913.

160. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

161. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will held be at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.)

Detail:

Tuesday, 4th March.—Match No. 2,300 yards and Match No. 12, Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.

Wednesday 5th March.—Match No. 3,500 Yards.

Thursday 6th March.—Match No. 4,600 Yards, B.V.A. Ranges and Matches No. 5 and 21 (All Comers) 700 Yards, G.I.P. Ranges.

Friday 7th March.—Lord Harris Cup Competition, 200 Yards B.V.R Ranges and Match No. 6,800 Yards G.I.P. Ranges.

Saturday 8th March.—Match No. 19,900 Yards, B.V.R. Ranges and Match No. 20,1000 Yards, G I P. Ranges.

Sunday 9th March.—Match No. 14, Leslie Challenge Cup [illegible] Competition, and Match No. 17, Highland Challenge Cup Field Firing Ranges, and Matches No. 1 to 6, B.V.R Ranges.

162. Results of Matches 13 and 16.—The Results of matches 13 and 16 are notified for information:—

Cadets Marching Competition (Match 13)

Order of merit

1.	"H" Coy "A" (R. E. S. School, Byculla)	89 Points.
2.	"L" Coy. (St. Mary's High School)	75 "
3.	"B" Coy. "B" Team.	60 "
4.	"I" Coy. (Cathedral High School)	33 "
5.	"M" Coy (Indo-British Instn.)	23 "

Blaney Challenge Cup Competition (Match 6.)

1.	"L" Coy. "A" Team.	160 "
2.	"H" Coy. "B" Team.	144 "
3.	"L" Coy.	81 "
4.	"M" Coy.	70 "
5.	"I" Coy.	37 "

163. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Council Road, to-day Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting Event No. 21 Open to All Comers will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 6th March 1913 on 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Ranges commencing at 7-30 a. m. Distance 700 yards Shots 8, last seven to count Target and Scoring—I V.R.A. Entrance fee As. 8—post entries.

A Comilla correspondent writes:—A number of seditious leaflets were found, posted to trees, walls of houses, and lamp-posts. The police took possession of them, and later on searched a photographer's studio and the belongings of one Debendra Majumdar, in an Ayurvedic-Medical Hall. Nothing incriminating was found. All the principal thorough-fares of the town have been guarded by armed police for about a week.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 28. BOMBAY, MARCH 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol-	75	3-8	
3 do. Rentes.	89 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	90 3-4	1-2	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	33 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-8		1-2
do. 2 months' hence	27 5-16		1-2
Bar Silver in New York	58 7-8		1 1-3
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		01-1
do. do. New York	4·87 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans..	4 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans. ..	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India China selling.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Bills on Bombay... Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.
Bills on Madras .. Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.
Tranfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Under date 10th February. The Bank of England announced:—"£413,000 has been set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.—Gold Portion."

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 250,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10 000
Silver to Ceylon...............	£ 3,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ Nil

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business done
Futures Quiet.—Steady.
Manchester Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800 "
Imports ... ... 8,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·89 + 03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·85 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·61	6·61	6·61	6·61
+01	+01	+01	+01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·59	6·56	6·46	
+01	+01	+01	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914.	
6·32	6·24	6·20	
+01	unchgd	+01	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·34 May. 12·13.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·38 May. 12·12.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·34 May 12·34

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	22,000
" Receipts at " last year...	46,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
" Exports to Continent ...	14,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·70+19

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·29+08
Futures—Month of May 12·08 unchgd
Advanced on notices promptly stopped and declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·25—03
Futures month of May. .. 12·22+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	124,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	60,000
Do do to Japan	36,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports........	761,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports........	682,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports..................	14,000
Do. Forwarded	103,000
Do. Imports	96,000
Do. Stocks	1,414,000
Stock of Cotton in London	8,380
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London...	d 5 11-16
Coconada Ginned " " " ...	d 5 3-4
Western Good " " ...	d 6 1-4

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very little doing.
Tone Cloths Moderate demand at firm rates.
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 8-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 10
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 1-2
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 11-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers
months ... ...Mar.-Apr.
Water Twist American 30s. 10 1-2 pence.
" " " 40s. 11 1-2 "
Mule " " 40s. 11 -8 "
" " " 50s 13 "
" " " 60s. 15 -8 "
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2 "
" " " 50s 17 "
" " " 60s. 18 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... ......
Wheat White Karachi .. 37 1-2
Do. Months .. May.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi .. 39 7-8unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—nominal

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Austrian Wheat ... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— .. Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship...47 1-2—1-8
Do. Months— ... March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Havre—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 44-6
Do. Months— ... Apl.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Byers. Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41—3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £6 19 0 unchgd Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...12 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 s 0 3-1d Mar.-April—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 7-8+5-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 1-2—1-2
Yellow Metal .. £ 7 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.b. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11 17 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India 6 13 9

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay 14 Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) 13 3 3-4+2 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 9 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments— Mar.-Apr.—Sellers
Tone—Slow demand.
German Beet-root 50 p.c.... 10 0 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
10 1 1-4unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer. Closed quiet. firm.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India .. 14 1 1-2+1-2d
Months of Shipments... . Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Fair demand.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 6 unchgd
Month of Shipments ...Mar.—Value
Tone—Steady. Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Firm, but still no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1st Mar., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Sovns.	2,25,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
227 Bars Silver	4,50,000	London	do
1 Box Sovns.	21,000	Alexandria	National Bank
3 Boxes Sovns.	2,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Boxes Bu'ns	75,000	London	Indian Specie Bk
216 Bars Silver	4,50,000	do	Yokohama Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	136	91,553
B. B. and C. I. Raily	21	29,006

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet and unchanged. There has been little doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance having been small, and very few bills offering. The Budget estimate for Council Bills for the year 1913-14 is £21,000,000, (twenty one million pounds). Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 41
Demand Draft	...1s.4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Ap'
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	..139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai "	.. 191 3-4
Japan "	.. 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 94 3 4 for Cash and 94 7-8 for the settlement, but the announcement of a New Loan of three crores caused a fairly sharp advance, and closing rates are as under.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 5 0
Settlement ... " 95 6 0

BULLIONS.—
There was a sharp decline of 1-2d. in the price of bar silver in London yesterday both for ready and forward, the drop being due to India and China selling. Rates are now quoted 27 1-8 for ready and 27 5-16 forward. New York was 1 1-8 cent down at 58 7-8. The local markat opened at 69 9-16 for the March Settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day, closing as under. For ready cut bars the rate is 73 1-8.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24	0	6	
Australian ...	" 23	15	6	
Sovereigns " ...	" 15	0	0	
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	" 73	2	0	cut bars
1st Settlement ...	" 69	13	0	
2nd Settlement ...	" 69	13	0	
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	" 82	8	0	cut bars
1st Settlement March ..	" 79	3	0	
2nd Settlement ...	" 79	3	0	

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
The American markets yesterday, after advancing early in the day, closed irregular, New York being 8 points up for March and unchanged for, May, while New Orleans was 3 and 6 points down for these positions. The local market is lifeless, and is gradually sagging owing to the absence of buyers and general dullness. Good Broach opened at Rs. 318-19 and declined to Rs. 317 during the early part of the day, at which rate it closes unchanged. This afternoon a small business was done at Colaba in Omras at easier prices. Fine Wurdha Hingunghat March was sold at Rs. 317 and fine Khamgaon Akola March at Rs. 301 1-2.

Ready cotton is dull with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	325-6	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	317	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	317-18	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	315	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	311	"
Fine M.G.Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	"	308	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	302	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	281-2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	270	"
Sawginned Dharwar	"	3.9	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet
Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports ... 24,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·57	6·57	6·57
—04	—04	—04
June-July.	July-August	Aug.-Sept.
6·55	6·52	6·53
—04	—04	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29	6·21	6·20
—03	—03	new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... " 8 9 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready " 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May ... " 8 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs 58 8 0
Mimbara ... " 60 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 48 8 0
Red Khandva ... " 54 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Forward .. Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet
We quote.—
Bold ... ... Rs. 50 0 0
Small ... ... " 46 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs 5 10 9 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay ... 1,667 1-2
Bank of India ... 65 C. D.
Indian Specie ... 63 X D

MILLS.
David ... 490
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,500
Central India ... 2,200

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord 185 1-2
Bombay Burmah ... 570
Badham Pile ... 95
Tata I. S. & Co Ordi.... 98 1-2
Tata I. S. & Co. Dfd.... 220

RAILWAY.
Tapti Valley ... 585

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	17,673	bales.
Wheat	237,325	cwts.
Linseed	5,501	"
Rapeseed	2,923	"
Gingellyseed ...	9,000	"
Poppyseed ...	65	"
Groundnuts... ...	3,511	"
Castorseed	1,154	"
Rice	8,318	"
Myrabolams. ...	4,459	"
Cottonseed	22,372	"
Mowraseed	39	"
Gram	6,111	"
Joowar	2,498	"
Maize	184	"
Barley	......	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON MAR. 1.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 2.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	74 [illegible] ex		
3 do. Rentes...	9 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	91 1-4	1-[illegible]	
do, Govt. Securities ...	33 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London..	27 3-16	1-16	
do. 2 months hence ...	27 [illegible] 6	1-[illegible]	
do. in New York	58 [illegible]-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris. ...	25·25	1-[illegible]	
do. do at Berlin	20·46	1-[illegible]	
do do at New York	4 87 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills, ...	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 3-4	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	5	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans ...	4 3-4	un	chgd

Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by clear covering.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier Quiet
Futures Quiet, Steady.
Total Sales ... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports ... 24,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·85—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·25 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·58	6·58	6·58
+08	+03	+03
June July	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·57	6·53	6·43
+02	+03	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6·24	6·20
+02	+02	New position.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	29,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000

LONDON, Feb. 28.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.—44 9 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg ... 43 4 1-3 "
Do. La Plata ...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg— ... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.For lower prices.
Do. Tendency of the Market— ......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes .. Feb.— £ 24 15-0
do ... Apr.-May.— £ 20-5-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K.... ......
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg ... 71 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ... 53 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ... 54 3 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp ... Noml
Do. Jamba Bel—Feb.-Mar. Antwerp ... ... Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcel. Feb.-Mar.—Hull— ... £7-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Feb.-Mar.—London. 63
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Feb.-Mar.—London ... 40 1 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Feb.-Mar.—London 40 10 1-2
Do. Club No. 2 Feb.-Mar.—London 40 1 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi Feb.-March —London— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Steady
Do. South Australian ... No sellers.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. Red Graded American per central—Mar. ... 7 6
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

LONDON, Feb. 28.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Feb. 10 Sellers
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar. 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Firm
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar....13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.— 13 "
German Closing Tone Market— Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar. 12 7 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Mar.-Apl. 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Firm
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb. 12 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar. 13 10 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.... 14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.... 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June. 10 11 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec. 10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Feb.-Mar.... 12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June 11
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Feb.-Mar.... 12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Feb.-Mar. .. 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12
Closing Tone of Market { Quiet and unchgd
Special Feature ... {

LONDON, Feb. 28.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	65	0	0
" Best English Selected.	70	0	0
" Braziers	60	0	0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	23	0	0
Tin Block F.O B Liverpool ...	219	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	0	0
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. I. F, O, B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	12	0	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6	16	3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	7	7	6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F. Calcutta	8	0	
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7	7	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	6	0	0
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool ...	0	14	10 1-3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	0	1 1-2
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	6	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	2	0
Lead Pig English	17	0	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	......		
Silver, Spot	27 1-16		
" 2 months hence ...	27 1-4		
" Tone of Market—	Quiet		

LONDON, Feb. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 1-16
Silver 2 months 27 1-4
" Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... .
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 88 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 74 5-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent... £ 90
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90
Govt Securities, 3 per cent .. £ 78
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 68 3-8
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing " " " Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks. 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dols 4·87 1-4
Interest day to day loans ... 4 5-8
" 7 days Market loans... 4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 11-16
" " " 6 " 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
" " 6 " ... 5 1-8
Exports to Continent ... 8,000
Spot Cotton... ... 12.70 unchgd
a Futures—Month of May 11.91 —07
a Futures—Month of July 11.8 new positin
a advance on favourable cables and declined later owing to weakness New Orleans market.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	11,720,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	396,000
East Indian do ...	143,000
American do ...	4,049,000
Other do ...	130,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation... ...	3,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export ...	nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,400
Do. Actual Exports ...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	130,000
East Indian	11,000
Total afloat	181,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—May.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London - Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 7-8 unchd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.— London—Nominal.
Australian Wheat ... Unchanged—

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 1-2
Do Months ... April-May.
Do Name of Ports..., Dunkirk—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk Sellers

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship.. 47
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata, 42 1-4
Do, Months— ... Mar.-Apl.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-19-0 Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Seller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... Closed.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 —Mar.-Apl. Sellers—Dull.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 13-3
Do. Months of Shipment ... May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone.—Steady moderate viz.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 9
Do. Months of Shipments... Mar-Apl.—Value.
Tone—Firm—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 0 1-4—May—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... 10 1 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone - Steady moderate viz.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments Apl.-Aug. Sellers.
Tone—Steady but not active.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 6
Months of Shipments ... March.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Quiet but firm—

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 21,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 11,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 14,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·70 +15
Future Cotton at New York March ... ... 12·29+ 8
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·03
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do.
General Tone of Market:—
Opened steady and advanced early on notices being stopped, but declined later on long unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ... 12·25— 3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. ... 12·22— 6
Opening tone of Market— Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ...10,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 800 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 8,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-8
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F. ... 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·85
Good Bhownuggur ... 6 1-3d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 3 4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool. C. I. F. ... ... 6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills). 11
Weft 54 American ... 12 8-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 16 5-8
Weft 32's 14
Twist 36 ... ... 10 5-8
Twist 42 12
Twist American 60 ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80 ... 20 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ... do
General Tone of Yarn Market— ......
Mid American at Liverpool... 6·89+ 3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·61+1
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·61+1
Apr.-May ... ... 6·61+1
May-June ... ... 6·61+1
June-July ... ... 6·59+1
July-Aug. ... ... 6·56+1
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·46+1
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·32+1
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·24+1

MANCHESTER, Feb. 28.

Tone of market at close—
Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Steady owing to firmness in cotton and producers' engagements. There is enquiry from Calcutta for medium grey shirtings, and enquiry from other markets for staples.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Steady.
Crossbreds medium—Firm and prices higher.
Do. Fine—Firm and prices 1-4 to 1-2 higher.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Feb.-Mar.—4 Sellers
General Tone of Market—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 1.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet but steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·61	6·59
Apl.-May ...	6·61	6·59
May-June...	6·61	6·59
June-July...	6·59	6·57
July-Aug....	6·56	6·54
Aug.-Sept...	6·46	6·44
Sept.-Oct....	6·32	6·30
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·24	6·22
Nov.-Dec....	6·[illegible]	6·[illegible]

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

NEW YORK, March 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	7,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·70
Future " " May...	11·96
" " " July...	11·88

Tone market at closing Spot — Steady.
" " " Futures. do
General Tone of Market—Advanced on favourable cables, later declined owing to weakness in southern spot markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 1-2
Future " " May... 12·16
" " " July... 12·16
Opening tone of market—Steady.

	Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	761,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.	632,000
Stock in London	8,370
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	30,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to-date.	11,72,000

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indian. Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 300 "
Total Sales of surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 24,000 "
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ... 9·25
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·85
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
Mar.-Apl ... ... 6·58—3
Apl.-May ... ... 6·58—3
May-June ... ... 6·58—3
June-July ... ... 6·57—2
July-Aug ... ... 6·53—3
Aug.-Sept ... ... 6·43—3
Sept. Oct ... ... 6·30—2
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·20—2
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 6·20

MANCHESTER, March 1.

Manchester Piece-Goods market—Steady but not much business passing. There is enquiry from other markets for staples.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, March 1.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Apl-June—London— 44·9 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Mch.-Apl.—Hamburg - 43 4 1-3 "
Linseed, La Plata .. Mch.-Apl. Hamburg... 42 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Mch. £21-15-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May-June... £21-0-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Poppyseed. Canal ...Apl-May Hamburg— 71 "
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Mch.-Apl.—Antwerp. 53 3 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Mch.-Apl—Antwerp— 54 3 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold...Mch.-Apl—Antwerp.. Nominal.
Do. Jamba Red...Mar.-Apl. Antwerp— Nominal
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ...
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Mch.-Apl.—Hull— £ 6-19-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... Quiet
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mch.-Apl.—London— 40 "
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...Mch.-Apl. London— 39 9 "
Wheat. Club No. 2...Mch.-Apl. London— 40 "
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Mch.-Apl—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close. Quiet.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs. No Sellers
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ... do
Wheat Red Graded American per cental ...Mar.-Apl.— 7 5 7-8 "

SUGAR.

LONDON, March 1.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg...March.. 10 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg ... ...Apl.— 10 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)...Mch... 13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apl.-May— 13 0 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India Mar.-Apl— 12 7 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Apl.-May— 12 9 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...March... 12 6 "
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market .. ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C.andF. India (double bags) March— 13 10 1-2
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...Apl.— 14 "

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, March 1.

Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta...Mch.-Apl ... 12 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...July-Dec.. 10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Mch.-Apl... 12 9
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Karachi...June 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...July-Dec.... 10 9 3 4
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta.. Mch.-Apl. 13
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta ...June... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...July-Dec.... 12 0 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Mch.-Apl. 13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or Karachi...June 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...July-Dec.— 12 2 1-4
Closing Tone of Market—Firm little business passing.
Special Feature ... do.

FINANCIAL

Silver Spot 27 3-16
Silver 2 Months... ... 27 7-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ... £ 89
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 74 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 90 5-8
Sterling loan ... ... £ 10 5-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Firm.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on LondonMks 20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·87 3-8
Interest day to day loans 4 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans. 4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5 1-8

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ...	11,720,000
Egyptian Visible supply... ...	396,000
East Indian Visible supply ...	143,000
American Visible supply ...	4,049,000
Visible supply other places ...	130,000
Total week's Sales	52,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	3,000
Total for Exportation	1,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	103,000
Total Actual Exports	14,000
Total Week's Imports	16,000
Total Stock	1,414,000
Surats Week's Sakes	100
Surats Sold on speculation ...	......
Surats Sold for exportation ...	......
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400
Surat Actual Exports	200
Surat Week's Imports	1,000
Surat Stock	3,000
Afloat American	130,000
Afloat Indian...	11,000
Total Afloat	181,000

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 15th Feb., as compared with the statement of 15th Jan.:—

Liabilities.	15th Feb. Rupees.	28th Feb. Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	14,99,200	14,99,200
Reserved Fund ...	1,00,000	1,00 000
Fixed Deposits ...	74,17,000	75,92,000
Current Deposits ...	17,11,000	17,80,000
Sundries ...	25,000	2[illegible],440
	107,52,260	109,44,700
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	36,32,000	33,[illegible]4,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	46,52,000	45,50,003
Local Bills Discounted.	6,97,600	6,98,700
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23 000
Sundries ...	40,000	57,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds...	17,07,600	18,12,000
	107,52,260	109,44,700

MARKET REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Mar. 1.

It has again been a quiet week in all markets and especially for shares. Coal shares have been quite out of favour for some time past but those chiefly interested did not worry about this as they expected a boom at the end of February. Now that this has not come about they are greatly disappointed, for in many quarters the boom had been not only expected but definitely prepared for, and there are some who bought in anticipation of both who are now left with shares which they did not want, and which they cannot get rid of at a profit, after a really dead and lifeless week. These gentry have done their best within the last day or two to boom up the coal shares with but little success. One cannot altogether sympathise with these speculators, for they have simply gambled in the shares, and at present it looks uncommonly as if they had lost. They sent up prices of shares which the investor who is looking for securities which he can hold, and which will pay a good rate of interest, could not pay, and if they have been left at the finish it is nobody's fault but their own. One thing is certain and that is that to-day coal shares in good Companies are a much better investment than they ever were before, for prospects of industry are excellent. In jute mill shares, though the prospects for the current half year are excellent, there has only been moderate business done in the miscellaneous section.

The Bank of Bengal shares were done at Rs. 1,753.

There is really nothing to record in the jute and gunny market, for if a little trade is done in either one day the market immediately drops back to the old position and there are one or two days when there is nothing at all doing.

In the money market there is a plentiful supply of cash for all local requirements and the Bank of Bengal returns show a slight improvement, the percentage being 32·92 against 32 1-2 in the previous week.

The market for coal shares continued unchanged, the tone being quiet and business on a very restricted scale. Nothing was reported in the jute market, buyers not going beyond 61-8 and sellers not meeting them at this figure. Gunny market shows that the bazar is still interested in hessians to an extent in all positions, but shippers are not doing much.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

A DAY OUT FOR EVANS.

In spite of the attraction of that nnual comedy, the Hunter's Flat Race, he attendance at Mahaluxmi for the Bombay Eighth Extra Meeting was small and here was a considerable falling off from the rowd that thronged the enclosure during he big meeting. The day was an ideal ne for racing for though, in the earlier art of the afternoon, the sun shone fiercely, he wind had dropped and the absence of ust more than compensated for the lightly warmer temperature. The gale hat blew on the last two days of the big neeting made the conditions at Mahauxmi unpleasant and even the hotter emperature that may be expected for the maining two meetings will be preferred y those who go a racing.

The outstanding feature on Saturday as the success of Evans. The season that approaching its close has been somehing in the nature of a triumph for this ckey. In a total of about ninety-two aces in which he has taken part in ombay, he has ridden the winner on venty-three occasions or an verage of he in four which is a record any jockey ay be proud of. Evans' performance n Saturday, however, when he rode five inners does not constitute the best he has ne this season ; as, at the Fourth Extra leeting he had a similar number of wins n one afternoon, when, it will be remmbered he rode Brandy II, Financier, Jaffer Beg, Mafuss and Sunspot. No more than wo of these, however, were consecutive wins d on Saturday last Evans accomplished he hat trick by taking the first three races raight off. From the point of view of hose who follow a particular jockey the ividends returned on Evans' mounts on turday were decidedly larger than was case at the Fourth Extra Meeting. Sir night paid the handsome sum of Rs. 205 r a win and Rs. 78-8 for a place. This articular victory must have been a surise not only for the public but for the ckey himself, and the owner. It was wever the best thing Evans did during e afternoon and the way in which he ought Sir Knight to the front was remiiscent of his victory on Purity, last Wedesday and was something to gaze and onder at. It must have filled the army f misguided followers of Hadee with a hastened holy joy though perhaps the few lever people who were on to Mexico were ot quite so pleased.

Mr. Lion's stable has somewhat fallen nto the background in the last two meetngs. Danseuse, on Saturday was out to do or die' but was again, after getting way well, this flighty mare, unable o quite win. Hoppner's victory came s a surprise to many people after its ailures in previous meetings but there as nothing doubtful about the win on turday and the top weight could have on by even more than the three lengths t was returned at the official verdict. was a day for topweights as Jaki Pasha, Auwad and Sir Knight, each shouldred the top load in their respective races.

A field of eight of the best turned out or the Hunter's Flat Race, the terms of hich laid down that the horses entered ere to be the property of the members of e Bombay Hunt and certified to have een regularly hunted during the season. Mr. Max Hommell rode a winning race hroughout and had no difficulty in disposng of all opposition. Better Luck being the nly horse that seemed to take to the flat nd understand it was a race. The ajority of the field appeared to be lookg for hounds as more consistent with heir true vocation in life. Better Luck owever no doubt, is in at the death when comes to hunting, as he was in at the post the flat.

With the exception of the victory of Sir night in the Arabian Plate, the Lamingn Plate was the only other event that oduced anything like a close finish. In is event Different and Tenebreuse ere the first to get away from the arter's bounds and after successfully dissing of a much fancied candidate for nning horses in Ream, Different appantly held the race in the straight with nebreuse making a vain effort to get vel. The award of the race to Tenebreuse s questioned by a good many people nding close to the judge's box who turn away quite under the impression that fferent had got home with something to are.

Tote details :—

TOTE TICKETS.

	Winner.	Place. 1st.	Place. 2nd.	Place. 3rd.
t Race........	421	313	485	166
d Race	363	321	68	48
d Race	705	314	59	...
h Race	404	419	107	637
h Race	296	237	126	77
h Race	72	56	132	20
h Race	582	227	203	403
h Race	717	532	227	118

TOTE TAKINGS.

	Win. Rs.	Places. Rs.
t Race....................	12,310	14,240
d Race....................	10,980	12,300
Race....................	14,360	9,260
Race....................	19,650	19,810
h Race................ ...	7,050	6,840
h Race....................	16,410	15,100
h Race....................	23,350	18,600
h Race....................	25,110	19,810

During the afternoon the band of the I. P. Vols. played the following proamme of music under the direction of r. Mallandaine:—

BAND PROGRAMME.

arch ...Namur ... ...T. Lane.
aro Marcia
ed Aria...Il Pirata ... ...Belini
Gavotte
(Bell Solo) The Chimes... ...Ord Hume
. Idyll ...Softly Unawares! ...Lincke
Selection ...The Yeoman of the Guard ... ...Sullvan
Va'se ...Wiener Frauen .. F. Lehar
Three Light Pieces ... Dance Lubly Lulu.. / Gavotte Fiffinettes / March FoleBergere ... P.E. Fletcher
Selection ...The Mikado ... Sullivan

Details of the racing:—

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—(Division II) 3 p.m.—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1912. Distance—6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zaki Pasha (9st.).........Evans 1

Mr. Lion's Shot Silk (8st. 12lbs.)...Brown 2

Mr. Buder Bin Alwash's Dhoridan (8st. 2lbs.............................. Ferguson 3

Mr. A. Nanjee's President 8st. 7lbs. Dhondee 4

lso Ran :—Willaru (9st.), Mubashir 13lbs.), Mudir (8st. 11lbs.), Jehangir Shah (8st. 11lbs.), Lord Roberts (8st. 11lbs., Fyzabad) 8st. 8lbs.), Rockfeller (8st. 8lbs.), Mulberry (8st. 5lbs.), Deeyab (8st. 4lbs.), Dhahemsee (8st. 1lb.), Beethoven (7st. 6lbs.) and Afiotoon (7st. 4lbs.)

THE RACE :—Dhaidan and Mubashir were the first to break the line, the rest of the field being bunched up together a length behind. They ran this way to the four furlongs when Zaki Pasha ran up second, Shot Silk lying third. At the bend Zaki Pasha took command, and Shot Silk putting in a good late run passed Dhaidan in the straight securing second place. Zaki Pashi won easily by 5 lengths—1 length—6 lengths.

TIME :—1 min. 22 sec.

Totes paid.—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8.

Total investments Win Rs. 12,310. Place Rs. 14,240.

(Winner trained by Sucearam).

A MAIDEN SELLING PLATE—3-25 p. m. Winner, Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third, Rs 150. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Dawood Abdul Aziz's Auwad (8st. 10lbs.) ....Evan's 1

Mr. C. Henry's Canterbury (6st. 5lbs.) ....Harrison 2

Mr. H. R. Badshab's Prerender II (7st. 12lbs.) ....Freguson 3

Mr. Raj Mohomed's Chairman (7st. 12lbs.)......................................Abb's 4

ALSO RAN :—Peerage (8st. 10lbs.), Hamidi (8st. 7lbs.), Lord Timon (8st. 4lbs.), Tide (8st. 1lbs.), Jack London (7st. 12lbs.), Jalinu's (7st. 12lbs.), Turkish Guinea (7st. 12lbs.), Tooman II (7st. 12lbs.), Favil Beg (7st. 9lbs.), Maximilian (7st. 9lbst.), Lot (7st.).

THE RACE :—Pretender was the first away, followed by Auwad, Canterbury, Tide and Favil Beg in the order named. At the bend Pretender, Auwad and Canterbury were together. Turning into the straight Pretender and Auwad raced abreast, with Canterbury and Chairman close up. Auwad soon passed Pretender, who in turn, was deprived of second place by Canterbury, before the post was reached. Won by 2 lengths—3-4 length—neck.

TIME :—1min. 9 1-5sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 45, Rs. 60.

Total investments. Win. Rs. 10,980. Place Rs.12,300.

(Winner trained by Rashid Dakul.)

THE MARCH PLATE—3-55 p. m. Winner, Rs. 1,500 ; second Rs. 400 ; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—About 1 mile.

H. H. Jam Sahib's Punt (9st. 5lb.) Evans 1

Mr. Gold's Vancanner (6st.) ......Harrison 2

Mr. N. Goculdas' Soultline (10st. 4lbs.) Hoyt 3

Mr. Lion's Atropine (7st. 6lbs.) Purtoosingh 4

ALSO RAN.:—Solution (8st. 10lbs.), Monsoon (8st.), and Transmigration (6st.)

THE RACE :—Punt and Transmigration were quickest away. At the six furlongs Vancouver came up and was leading from Punt. At the three furlongs Vancouver was still leading, Punt lying third on the outside and Atropine fourth. At the bend Punt came through and taking the lead won easily by 3 lengths—2 lengths—head.

TIME:—1min. 44 1-5sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 49.

Total investments. Win Rs. 14,360. Place Rs. 9,260.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE LAMINGTON PLATE—4-25 p.m. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for ponies 14 hands and under which Arab have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance.—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas' Tenebreuse (7st. 15lbs). Hoyt 1

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different (7st. 7lbs.) Purtoosingh 2

Mr. Lion's Rear (8st. 9lbs.)..........Brown 3

Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star (7st. 13lbs.) Luchmon 4

ALSO RAN :—Dilkush (8st. ,12lbs.), Moonspot (8st. 11lb .), Tofic Pasha (8st. 10lbs.), Sir Edward (8st. 9lbs.), British King (8st. 1lb.), Real (7st. 8lbs.), Mars (6st. 10lbs.) and Upright (6st. 7lbs.)

THE RACE :—Different, Tenebreuse, Sir Edward, and Toffic Pasha were leading at the start. At the five furlongs Tofic Pasha was lying second, Tenebreuse third, followed by Upright, Solar Star and Dilkush. At the bend the order was Different, Tenebreuse, Ream and Upright on the rails fourth. Down the straight a great race ensued between the first two and Tenebreuse, placed by the judge as winner by a head lengths—2 lengths.

TIME :—1 min. 39 1-5 sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 43-8. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 29, Rs. 13.

Total investments. Win Rs. 19,550. Place Rs. 19,810.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE—4-50 p.m. Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50 ; for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1910, and which are the bona-fide property of members of the Bombay Hunt, certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by members of the Bombay Hunt who are subscribers to the Hunt and who have hunted regularly during the season. Weight—Arabs—catchweights 9st. or over. C. Bs.—catchweights 10st. or over. Other classes—catchweights 12st. or over. Horses not ridden by their owners,—catchweights 9st. 4lbs , 10st. 4lbs. and 12st. 4lbs., respectively. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. Max Rommel's Better Luck (12st.) Owner 1

Mr. T. B. Moore's Tapu (12st. 4lbs.) Kirk Smith 2

Mr. J. R. Sander's Peggy (12st.)...Owner 3

Mr. Heugh S. Symon's Tragedian (12st. 4lbs.)..............................Love 4

ALSO RAN :—Mr. F. J. Stewart's Autocrator II (12st) ; Mr. F. G. Kennedy's The Nut (12st); The Druid (12st. 4lbs) ; Capt. W. L. Meade's Light of Asia II (12st.) and Jess (12st. 4lbs.)

THE RACE :—Tragedian led from Better Luck. After going a couple of furlongs Tapu went to the front followed by The Nut and Better Luck. At the six furlongs the order of the leaders was Tapu, Better Luck, Autocrator II and a long tail began to develop. At the five furlongs Tragedian and Druid improved their positions a little. Coming to the half mile Better Luck went ahead of Tapu, Peggy being third twenty lengths away, the rest variously dispersed. Down the straight Better Luck came away and won easily from Tapu by 5 lengths—4 lengths—6 lengths.

TIME :—3 min.—16-1-5 sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 17-8.

Total investments. Win Rs 7,050. Place Rs. 6,840.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—5-20 p. m. Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight (10st. 1lb.)..................................Evans 1

Mr. M. Goculdas' Mexico (8st. 7lbs.) Luckman 2

Mr. Ahmed Harjamy's Kokab (6st. 8lbs.) Abdoola 3

Mr. Saheb Kharadi's Shirsab (6st. 12lbs.) Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Hadee (8st. 10lbs.), Guinea Merchant (8st. 8lbs.), Zoohal (8st. 8lbs.), Yanasib (8st. 3lbs.), Harry Johnson (8st. 3lbs.), Grey Ghost II (6st. 12lbs.), and Afzur Jung (6st.).

THE RACE:—Afzur Jung took a commanding lead of several lengths from the start, Grey Ghost lying second and Shirsab third. At the half mile the field began to close up on the leader, Hadee fourth, Mexico fifth, Kokab sixth. Coming into the straight Mexico came through and took the lead and seemed to be winning comfortably, Sir Knight, however, put in a great run and just won on the post by a head—1 1-2 length—neck.

TIME:—2 min. 24 1-5 seconds.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 205. Places Rs. 78-8, Rs. 39, Rs. 201-8.

Total investments. Win Rs. 16,410. Place Rs. 15,100.

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—5-50 p.m. Winner Rs. 1,500 ; second Rs. 400 ; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Homi Billimoria's Hoppner (10st. 7lbs.)..Evans 1

Mr. Lion's Daneuse (6st. 7lbs.) ...Harrison 2

H. H. Kone Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey (8st. 6lbs.)..Kuhn 3

Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay (6st. 8lbs.) Purtoosingh 4

ALSO RAN.—Pretty Good Sort (8st. 10lbs.), Pincher (8st. 8lbs.), Eagle Bird (8st. 6lbs.), Glengarry (7st. 2lbs.), Lanceolar (7st).

THE RACE.—Danseuse, Malmsey, Lord Reay, and Hoppner, ran together in the first division and this order continued up to the bend, when Hoppner came through and won in a canter—3 lengths—1 length—1 1-4 length.

TIME.—1min. 1sec.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 36. places Rs. 22, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 16-8.

Total investments. Win Rs. 23,350. Place Rs. 18,600.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey).

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Div. I—6-20 p. m. Winner, Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs 20. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1912. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Salisbury (8st. 7lbs.)...Brown 1

Mr. Goculdas' Gefman Silver (7st. 12lbs.) Hoyt 2

Mr. A. Nangi's Horma (8st. 11lbs.) Dhondee 3

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zigomar, (9st. 12lbs)...Evans 4

ALSO RAN :—Zigomar (9st. 12lbs.), Maidania (8st. 13lbs.), Old China (8st. 9lbs.), Sirsum (8st. 7lbs.), Bezar Beg (8st. 7lbs.), Rejected (8st. 4lbs.), Bingazi (8st, 2lbs.), Ripon (7st. 13lbs.), Lucifer (7st. 12lbs.), Malayeb (7st. 10lbs.), Young Chester (7st. 9lbs.) and Saood (7st).

THE RACE :—Saood and Bhingazi were first away. At the five furlongs Young Chester was running second. At the half mile the order was Saood, Zigomar, Old China and Salisbury. At the bend Salisbury came up from the outside and took the lead. German Silver followed him through but could make no impression on him. Salisbury won easily by 3 lengths—1 length—3-4 length.

TIME :—1min. 23-3-5th secs.

Totes paid. Win Rs. 31-8. Places Rs. 15 8, Rs. 54-8.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

INTERESTING CLOSE TO THE SEASON.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The racing came to a successful close and proved quite interesting. The attendance was also fair. The weather dwing to the recent shower was quite agreeable. On the whole it was a favourites' day as there was only one upset in the Farewell Plate.

BALACLAVA PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Dawson's Terra Firma, 11 st. 7lbs ....Owner 1

Mr. Marshall's Loyalty, 11 st 7lbs Owner 2

Mr. Hunter's Donna Bella, 11 st. 7lbs............................Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Nellie 11 st. 7 lbs. Fireman 11 st. 7 lbs. ; Swashbuckler 12 st.; Miranda 12 st.; Last Chanee 11 st. 7 st.; La Belle 11st. 7 lbs.; Stermes 11 st. 7lbs.; Fox Glove 11 st. 7 lbs. Commander 11 st. 7lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Terra Firma, 6 to 1 against Loyalty, 8 to 1 Foxgloves, longer prices the rest.

THE TOTALIZATORS.—Paid Rs. 17 for the winner; and Rs. 13, 16 and 57 for places.

THE RACE.—Terra Firma led from start to finish, and won by 2 1-2 lengths; the same distance between seconn and third.

TIME.—22 3-4 seconds.

BENGAL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr, Ferguson's Rupert 7 st. 10 lbs. ....Thobhurn 1

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Kenley 9 st. 12 lbs.........Davis 2

Col. Wilson's Miss Clare 9st. 10 lbs. ....Firth 3

ALSO RAN.—Mavourneen 8st. 7 lbs. Russley Rose 7 st. 4 lbs. Token 8st.

BETTING.—Evens Rupert, 2 to 1 against May Kenley; 5 to 1 Miss Clare; longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 24 for the winner; Rs. 11, 11 and 13 for places.

THE RACE.—Rupert led with Russley Rose for a furlong: then the foremen went behind; opposite the second enclosure, she looked like winning, but Rupert came at her again, and after a good race won by a short head: 1 1-2 length between the second and third.

TIME.—1 minute and 17 1-2 seconds.

AMATEUR HORSE HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Butler's Levi 10st. 7lbs...........Firth 1

Capt. Robertson's Berty Birr 11st. 13lbs. ....Owner 2

Major Smith's Mighty Atom 10st. 7lbs. ....Major Winter 3

ALSO RAN.—Sincerity 10st. 4lbs.; Farthing Bun 12st; Coral Sea 11st. 5lbs, Frank 10st. 7lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Levi, 6 to 4 against Mighty Atom, 5 to 1 Betty Birr, longer prices the rest.

The totalisator paid Rs. 25 for the winner; Rs. 11, 12 and 11 for places.

THE RACE.—Coral Sea led from Levi opening then, the latter took up the running, and won by 1 3-4 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

FAREWELL PLATE, 5 Furlongs:—

Mr. Roy Choudhury's Milliner 8 st. 8 lbs., ...Major Winter 1

Mr. Lauder's Tom Chancer 8-4, Thoburn. 2

Messrs. Dass and Norton's Rosa ....Chamberlain, Hardy 3

ALSO RAN.—Mrs. Bang 9-13, Harene 8-13, Mary Jane 8-2, Bonny Boy 10-2.

BETTING.—Evans Harene 3 to 1 against Rosa Chamberlain and Ronny Boy, fours Tom Chrater, longer prices than the rest.

The totalisator paid Rs. 301 for the winner, Rs. 59, 31 and 21 for places.

THE RACE.—Rosa Chamberlain led from her field at a hot pace. Opposite the distance post, Milliner challenged the leaders, and won by a neck two lengths between the second and third.

TIME.—1 minute and 2-4 seconds.

SPRINTERS CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongss.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury's Jemima 10st. 7lbs. ....Firth 1

Mr. Fergusson's Convent Girl, 8st. 3lbs. ....Sherwood 2

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Chin Chin 10st. 4lbs.......................Davis 3

ALSO RAN.—Fondrette 8st. 13lbs.; Spook 8st. 9lbs; Second to None 8st. 8lbs; Annahan 7st. 6lbs; First Love, 6st. 13lbs; Politesse 7st.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Jemima, 2 to 1 Chin Chin, 5 to 1 Spook; longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 34 for the winner, Rs 15, 18 and 15 for places.

THE RACE.—Chin Chin led followed by Jemima. In the straight the latter sailed away to the front, and won comfortably by 1 3-4 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

TIME.—1 minute and 2 seconds

LONG DISTANCE CONSOLATION PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Bushy Dame 8st. 10lbs........................Davis 1

Mr. Yoonu's Glendook 9st. 11lbs...Firth 2

Capt. Hon. Thelluson's Airman 8st. 3lbs.............Hardy 3

ALSO RAN.—Irish Harp, 7st. 4lbs.; Wave Hill, 8st. 7lbs.; Lasso, 7st. 7lbs.; Rapier, 7st 7lbs.; Tommy Daw 7st. 4lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Glendook, 6 to 4 against Bushy Dame, 6 to 1 Rapier, Longer odds the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 37 to the winner Rs. 13, 13 and 15 for places.

THE RACE.—Airman took a long lead, Bushy Dame heading the rest with Glendook last but one. The latter steadily went up, but could not make any impression on Bushy Dame, who had come to the leader in the straight, and won by 2 lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

WINNING OWNERS OF THE SEASON.

In the Calcutta racing season, which concluded yesterday Mr. Craig McKerrow heads the list of winning owners, having won with only three horses in his stable Rs. 55,700 in the stakes. Mr. M. Goculdas is second having won Rs 33,250, Messrs. Valentine and Vernon stand third with a win of Rs. 26,050, Sir A. A. Apcar with Rs. 24,750 stands fourth and Mr. Kelso with Rs. 22,900 stands fifth.

J. D. Scott was the most successful trainer with fifteen winners, W. Bloss with thirteen taking the second place, Thomas and Ferguson with eleven each coming next.

The most successful jockey was J. Davis who rode twelve winners out of 64 mounts, and P. Brown who rode ten winners our of 40 mounts, being second.

9th Extra Meeting, Thursday 6th Mareh additional Race.

Entry closed at 7 p.m. on Saturday 1st March.

The Harris Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h, Minerva.
Naweb Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonsplate.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's and A. Soomer's b a h Mafush.
Mr. A. Soomer's g a h Zuffer Beg.
Mr. A. Soomer's g a h Chechan.
Mr. Ali Gin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer.
Mr. Ali Cin Tolib's g a h Zoolphokarr.
Mr. Lion's g a h Polish
Mr. Lion's b a h Ream.
Mr. Lion's g a h Aasud.
Mr. Lion's b a h Thank You.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster.
Mr. W. Homer's b a h Sinclair.
Mr. Ali Mahomed's g a h British King.
Mr. Ali Mahomed's g a h Sahbar.
Mr. S. Ebrahim's ch a h Solar Star.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur.
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's g a h Lot.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Tenebreuse.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Baloz.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Galliard.
Mr. Brain's ch a h Plassy.
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanji's b a h Aga Pasha.
Mr. Beg's b a h Creditor.
Mr. Beg's ch a h Sharar.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal.
Mr. D. Framjee's bl a h Young Majub.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush.
Mr. Dawood Abdul Aziz's ch a h Auwad.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and H Obeyed's g a h Mushtarak.
Mr. S. A Wahed's b a h Different.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tezab.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The weekly races of the R. B. Y. C. were sailed on Saturday in a light and fitful breeze, W.-N.-W. The harbour was full of obstacles, the tindals of several steamboats displaying great lack of consideration and knowledge of the rules of the road. The Metre boats' start was spoilt by the steamboat Wai which left Apollo Bunder and crossed the starting line just before the gun. The Islanda subsequently interfered with the Metre race, and an unknown launch coming into Mahshuka at right angles was much surprised when asked to give way.

The ships' boats had an excellent start and made a very pretty sight on the run to Tucker Beacon.

SHIPS' BOATS—Sailed at 2-50 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pinnace ..	Scr	H M. S Highflyer	Disqualified.	
Do ...	Scr	Do	5 31 20	2 37 50
Do ...	14 0	H. M. S. Philomel.	Gave up	
Galley......	10 30	H M S	5 24 22	2 20 22
Gig	22 45	Do	5 30 34	2 23 19
Do ...	22 45	Sphinx...	Gave up.	
Do ...	22 45	Philomel	Do.	
Cutter 22...	15 45	Do	Do.	
Do 28...	21 0	Do	Do.	
Do 27...		Sphinx.	Disqualified.	
Do 28...	21 0	R I M S Hardinge.	6 13 20	3 22 20
Do 26...	23 45	R I M S Hardinge	5 42 22	2 26 7

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 7·1 miles. Wind W N W. Strength Light. Time limit 6-30 p. m. 1st prize won by Galley H M S Highflyer, 2nd prize won by Gig H M S Highflyer, 3rd prize won by Cutter 26ft R I M S Hardinge. 2nd Pinnace saves entrance.

The Tom Tits had a wonderful start, Curlew being first over in 5 seconds. Nine boats more crossing in another 5. They kept well together to Tucker Beacon, the order around which was Clutha, Pam, Mavourneen.

Close hauled to South Karanja, Curlew kept a windward course and made the buoy very well. Order, Clutha, Mavourneen, Curlew, and Pam. Curlew stood up more and scored heavily, nearly fetching the Committee Vessel.

She got the gun Mavourneen being second, Clutha third, closely followed by Pam.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE. Sailed at 3 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella...	12 53	Dr. Goldsmith......	5 18 54	2 6 1
Jenny Wren...	7 35	Capt Gloster & Kunhardt.	5 21 18	2 13 43
Maud......	10 37	Messrs. Culbertson & Rich ...	5 19 53	2 9 16
Mavourneen ...	0 45	Mr N Taylor	5 14 31	2 13 46
Pam	11 20	Mr A G Holmes...	5 17 43	2 6 23
Clutha ...	Scr	Captain J Wolob ...	5 16 36	2 16 36
Y Taxy...	12 8	Mr B C Reade. ...	Did not start.	
Curlew ...	4 33	Mr B Hewett	5 14 3	2 9 30
Cricket...	12 8	Mr T Gregson	5 10 5	2 27 57
Marie-Louise..	7 35	Mr K Mac Iver......	5 31 0	2 23 25
Anna.....	17 26	Officers Mint	5 22 32	2 5 6
Maimie ...	15 21	Mr J McLoughlin.	Did not start.	

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 9·1 miles. Wind W N-W Strength Light. Time-limit 6 30 p.m. Class prize won by Curlew, 2nd prize won by Anna, 3rd prize won by Fennel'a. Pam saves entrance.

"B" Class made a fair start. After an uneventful race Lylie got the gun, Trixie crossing the line second and winning on time.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie ...	3 31	Mr J W Milne. ...	5 54 10	2 41 16
Erin	8 15	Messrs. Magill and Beadel ...	6 11 8	2 52 13
Lylie......	Scr	Col Street and E.Y. Watson ...	5 53 12	2 43 12
Cutter ...	Scr	Offs "Salsette"......	5 56 53	2 46 53
Lifeboat...	1 47	Offs "Salsette"	Gave up	

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·7 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Trixie, 2nd prize won by Lylie.

The Metre boats' start was spoilt as already stated. After the run to North Karanja the order was Nelta, Maya, Corrie. Maya then passed Nelta but was repassed. Same order at Tucker Beacon.

On the beat in, Maya and Corrie stood towards the shore and Nelta went about on at once and lost by so doing. Corrie and Maya had a tussle, interrupted by barges and cotton boats, as to which should round Committee Vessel first. Order was Corrie, Maya, Nelta.

Nelta quickly overhauled the others on the run to Mark Buoy and the Islanda did her best to run down Corrie and Maya who had to bear away. After this Maya settled down after Nelta and was ruffled by some of "A" Class.

Order at Mark Buoy, Nelta, Maya, Corrie.

After this a lot of cross tacking took place in a light breeze and Nelta increased her lead getting the gun but not saving her time.

"METRE" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya......	4 43	Mr J N Parker.	5 46 24	2 21 41
Corrie ...	4 43	Mr N B Macbeth.	5 43 8	2 23 25
Cynthia..	4 43	Officers, R E	5 55 26	2 30 43
Mynona...	4 43	Mr D Fraser	5 53 8	2 28 20
Nelta ...	Scr.	Mr D Blythe	5 45 34	2 25 31

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·5 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Maya, 2nd prize won by Corrie.

"A" Class.—The start was bad as the gun misfired and a further error was made—the flag being hauled down at 3-29-30.

Order around S. Karanja, Eileen, Mashuka and Isca, a length separating the two latter. The order was the same at N. Karanja, Mashuka being unable to shake off Isca.

After this, all stood down harbour ; Eileen went about and came to N. of middle ground, Mashuka and Isca standing on, the former making Committee Vessel in one leg and so gaining on Isca.

After the run to Tucker Beacon, Eileen stood on and took a middle course, Mashuka stood in further and Isca went about at once.

The finish was as usual. The handicapping of "A" class is a hard proposition but it should be governed a little more by results.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Mutter & Mr J F Watson	5 57 22	2 27 22
Turquoise	32 0	Messrs. Stokes & Preston ...	Gave up.	
Isca......	33 12	Mr T S Kennedy .	6 23 53	2 18 41
Mahshuka	18 8	Mr W H Hughes...	6 18 11	2 30 3
Melody ...	16 0	Officers, R. A	Did not start.	

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel.—Length 12·8 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Isca. Eileen V saves entrance.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BYCULLA MECHANICS.

A hockey match took place on Friday between the Gymkhana and the Byculla Mechanics. The Gymkana started well, and in less than ten minutes scored the first goal. However, the Mechanics soon equalized. When the whistle went at half time the score stood at 2 all. In the second half the Mechanics had the game all their own way, and seemed to score whenever they liked, a further 6 goals being added to the score before the game ended, thus winning by the tall margin of 8 to 2.

The Mechanics had a fast forward line, and Morris, the extreme left, played a dashing game. The Mechanics' centre forward missed some good openings, though he managed to get two goals. The Gymkhana combination was poor, but credit must be given to the left extreme, who gave some beautiful centres.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday hounds met at Sahar Village and provided for us a very nice gallop over a most unusual line of country ending up close to the Powai Gate. Hounds moved off about 6-40 and a jack was found on the far side of the village who set his mask straight for the Horseshoe Valley, which meant crossing the pleasant bunds of the Bomanvadi Valley, over the Melon Ground and accross the Nullah, hounds checked once, almost at the begginning, but found the line again almost immediately and from then till the end never seemed to waver. The sheet rock and loose stones with sharp up-turned edges seemed to be more prolific than ever this morning; and I feel sure, most of us dismounted with some nervousness at the end of the run to see what damage had been done.

On reaching the backwater close to the Black Bridge, we found the jack had chosen a most unpleasant ford but there was no time to think, so urging on our timid steeds we bounced about from one loose rock to another until the deed was accomplished. After crossing I think it came as a surprise to most of us to find the jack had gone left-handed along the side of the backwater and had avoided altogether the refuge of the Horseshoe Valley Hills, but it was a pleasant surprise, as it seemed to foretell of more galloping over good country instead of climbing those hills again. Shortly afterwards hounds were seen to turn left handed over the backwater towards Marole. However on reaching the Andheri Road, we veered round a little right-handed and changed our direction to that of Powai; once more finding it necessary to cross the backwater, and shortly afterwards the big pipe.

Hounds were almost on top of their quarry the latter part of the run, and though I did not see the incident myself, I understand the jack reached the shelter of the aloes on Alve Hill about two feet ahead of the pack and by means of a few successful jinks seems to have eluded his pusuers altogether; for altho' hounds stuck to the line with their usual pertinacity, nothing happened as they were not able to drive him from his sanctuary. Many an other jack owes his brush to this hill and it always seems as if once reached nothing further can be done owing to the density of aloes and undergrowth.

After the hounds had done their best to dislodge the varmint and failed, the Master wisely decided to take them home, as further sport seemed out of the question.

I have been asked to state that on Tuesday next it has been decided to hold a bye-day. Hounds will leave the Kennels at 6-20, the train will not be waited for.

It is with great regret that I hear our Ag. Hon. Secretary left for Rangoon yesterday; I feel sure he will be sorely missed both in the hunting field and elsewhere, and I can only hope that it will not be long before we all see him again riding across our Salsette Country,

J. C.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Further progress was made in the Western India Championships on Saturday, when four matches were played—three doubles and one single.

The principal game was that between England and Nicholson and Kesava and Naidu. The latter pair, it is understood, hold an unbeaten record in Bangalore, and indeed if they had not been demoralised by the peculiar service of their opponents, would probably have won. Both England and Nicholson have adopted the American service, and it was evident from the beginning that this came as a complete surprise to their opponents. Neither could make head or tail of it for some time, and often were content to watch the ball shoot by them or made some ineffectnal attempt to play it from somewhere near their faces. Kesava it is true, gradually became more at home with the break, and throughout played a magnificent game, but Naidu was in difficulties the whole time.

In the first set Kesava choosing the services won the first game. England then made four services none of which his opponents so much as touched, and won the second game quicker than it takes to tell. The Gymkhana pair won the next game and then came Nicholson's turn to serve. He was not quite in such good form as England but serving both forward and reverse breaks bothered his opponents considerably and had little difficulty in winning the game. In like manner England and Nicholson won the remainder of the games in the first set. Kesava and Naidu putting up little opposition.

With the second set however there came a change. Kesava who had been studying the breaks carefully had gradually made himself more at home and both he and his partner now started lobbing. It was an effective move especially as their lobs were remarkably accurate. Games were won alternately until 4 all, when Nicholson, after a long game in which deuce and vantage were called several times, lost his service, Kesavji and Naidu thus took lead, but England, with some marvellous strokes, won the next game making the score 5 all. Each side then won a game (6 all), and finally England and Nicholson won the last two games and the second set by 8 games to 6.

Score—England and Nicholoson beat Kesava and Naidu 6-1, 8-6.

Froom and Jackson could make little headway against N. F. Naoroji and Bottlewala, the latter fair adopting from the commencement lobbing tactics gradually wore down their opponents and won in two straight sets.

Score—Naoroji and Bottlewala beat Froom and Jackson, 6-2, 6-2.

Gunther and Pearcey had a good match with Mehta and Modi but were unable to win a set.

Score —Mehta and Modi beat Gunther and Pearcey, 6-4, 6-4.

One single was also played between Mc. Cormack and Bhadkamkar. This was a terrific struggle and ran into three sets. Both men were content for the most part to play from base line and by the time they had each won a set, were clearly much exhausted. McCormack, however, in the final set. put on a spurt and running in scored fairly easily.

Score—Mc. Cormack beat Bhadkamkar, 8-6, 2-6, 6-3.

The following games will be played this afternoon, at about 5-30 p.m.

Milne vs. England.
Nicholson vs. McCormack.
Naoroji vs. Dastoor.
Lucas vs. Mehta.

Referee : Mr. E. F. Nicholoson.

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Bombay Gazette

Monday, March 3, 1913.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, in presenting his Financial Statement for 1913-14 on Saturday at Delhi, bade a formal farewell to India, whose Chancellor of the Exchequer he has been for the past five years. He grew excusably reminiscent, reviewing his own work with an indulgent leniency, for it would appear that he approves it entirely and is unrepentent for an increase of taxation for which he was responsible in 1910-11. When he assumed charge of the Financial Department in 1908, the country, after a decade of remarkable prosperity had just passed through a period of distressful scarcity. The relapse was of a kind to which, by reason of its climatic conditions, India has always been subject, but on this occasion its severity was accentuated by a financial stress that dislocated the world's greatest markets. It was then he increased taxation. Prosperity returned, resources increased and Government was enabled to expand such of its activities as depend on money resources. Sir Fleetwood may not have been a brilliant Finance Member, but he has had luck, and his period of office has not been a particularly trying one, one year only offering any difficulty in its administration. Sir Fleetwood did not wish to rake up the ashes of an old controversy, he said—and promptly proceeded to do so. He still holds that the extra taxation to which he referred was justified on any reasonable forecast of immediate requirements at the time when it was imposed. He maintains that its absolute necessity might have been demonstrated at any moment during the last three years if what has now happened in the opium trade had happened previously. But there were other and more general considerations. "If we had merely to provide for existing changes the position wuld be simple; whenever revenue rose above expenditure, the excess would be cut off by a reduction on the scale of taxation, But India is not a developed country. It is not a country in which anyone can accept the current equipment and the current scale of expenditure as sufficient." He was not, he said, suggesting taxation up to the hilt, but in view of urgent and legitimate demands, he holds that the real question is not whether Government could have done without further taxation but whether the further taxation has in fact been burdensome, and Sir Fleetwood claims to have established without hardship a broader basis of taxation which has been and will continue to be of benefit to the country.

However that may be we are more interested in the financial statement of the coming official year than in what has happened during Sir Fleetwood Wilson's term of office. We turn to the section of his very long statement which refers to "Ways and Means," almost expecting, after his justification of former acts, to find that he has followed similar lines in view of providing against losses on opium. His statement is so prolix and discursive that it is not easy to distinguish between what is proposed and what might be. We find, however, that Government, to furnish nineteen and a half millions, proposes to utilise its balances—a proposal which will be generally approved. It is proposed, too, to raise a loan of three crores in India. The Secretary of State will not himself issue any sterling loan; but it is hoped that the capital raised by railway companies will yield three millions sterling. Unfounded debt transactions, mainly Savings Banks, are expended to provide a million and a half; and as usual, the grant for the redemption or avoidance of debt will be drawn upon. The distribution of the closing balance at which Government aims is that they should hold twelve and a half millions in India and four and a half in the Home Treasury. To work to these results after providing for the year's requirements, it is estimated that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India to the extent of twenty-one and a quarter millions; and in addition he will, as usual, sell additional bills on India, "so far as our resources may permit if there is a sufficient demand for them."

From Ways and Means, the Finance Member turned to questions of exchange and currency, hoping, presumably, to draw Commercial Members when the Budget comes up for discussion. In regard to the coinage of gold, he said that the initial selection of any one coin could not in fact definitely exclude another, for while recommending to the Secretary of State the coinage of sovereigns, the Government of India in its despatch to the Secretary of State referred to the possibility, should it be considered advisable, of introducing some other smaller coin such as a ten-rupee piece. "The sovereign introduces questions of control which between ourselves and the Royal Mint are difficult of solution. For this or for any other reason, the final decision may be, to begin with, a special Indian coin but the experience we should gain in coining an Indian piece, may show that it would be worth our while to undertake the additional trouble and expense which would be involved in the coining of sovereigns." But in all that has been said and written on this subject there has been no evidence of careful thought. While the sovereigns and the half sovereigns are currents it would be absolutely foolish to introduce a ten-rupee piece, which would of course be between a sovereign and a half sovereign in size and the difference between them would be so slight to the eye of the uneducated that for years to come abuses would be incalculable and many a poor person would be swindled by the unscrupulous or even by the ignorant; so the introductions of a special Indian coin would be an utter mistake, if only from that point of view, while the sovereign and half sovereign remain current. Sir Fleetwood Wilson is glad that at the time his association with the Government draws to a close that the question of a gold mint for India is being brought to an issue. But we notice with satisfaction that he does not object to the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the questions of Indian currency and finance which will "clear the air and by increasing knowledge, diminish criticism."

◆

TRANSMISSION OF LEPROSY. OF special interest to medical men, and all who are interested in the reduction of disease in India, is a theory propounded by a German doctor, Dr. Engelbreth, in regard to the transmission of leprosy. He believes that the disease is not communicated direct from man to man, but from man to goat and from the goat back to the man. The grounds on which he bases this most interesting theory are described in a contemporary. When leprosy was prevalent in Europe, isolation in some places, led to a decrease and in other places had little effect. It diminished in England and Central Europe, where goats were few; it lingered in Southern Europe, where they were many. Leprosy in Europe, it is stated, is a disease of mountainous countries, where goats are bred, and all the countries where leprosy is still found, are goat-breeding countries. In Denmark, about the year 1400, flocks of from 50 to 200 goats were kept on every farm and there were twenty leper hospitals. Owing to their ravages on woods the goats were expelled by royal decree in 1473, and fourteen years later all the leper hospitals were abolished. Norway, on the other hand, has kept both her goats and her lepers, and in 1848 there were over 2,000 lepers and about 500,000 goats. Now the number of goats has been halved, and that of lepers reduced to 200. In America, where leprosy was unknown before Columbus, the distribution of leprosy corresponds with the prevalence of goats. In the southern parts, colonized by Spaniards, Portuguese and negroes, goats and leprosy are common; in the north both are rare.

Other grounds for this theory are given but these appear to be the principal, and if there be anything in this idea, India, where leprosy is so prevalent and where practically every village contains a considerable number of goats, opens a new and wide field for investigation. The Medical Service, which in many instances has done brilliant work in research into the causes of tropical disease, will, we hope, be enabled to throw a good deal of light on this question. At present the weak point in the theory is that leprosy has never yet been found in the goat; but it was reported by a European inquirer only as recently as last year that tubercles may be found in goats that are strongly suggestive of leprous characteristics. It may well be therefore that a thorough investigation in this country, in a different climate, and under totally different conditions will materially assist the research, which will be in progress contemporaneously in Europe.

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NEW ARMOUR PLATE. A SHEFFIELD man, a Mr. Worrall, has just created some sensation in naval construction circles by announcing that he has discovered a process, by which armour can be reduced considerably in weight and thickness, whilst increasing its shot and shell-resisting powers. Put in a nutshell the new process consists of welding together the plate into four or six sheets instead of the single sheet of which it is now composed. In the case of the armour now in use, the two surfaces are hardened, leaving a core of softer material in the centre. A shell striking this plate forces its way through the outer skin, penetrates the softer part easily and breaks through the inner skin, where, in the case of the new process the projectile would be resisted by the entire plate of the same hardness throughout. The new armour would greatly decrease the dead-weight of a battleship or battle cruiser, and thus compensate for increased weight of guns, and more powerful engines and machinery. Increased mobility would be the direct result and in these days of swift-moving squadrons, it would be a great advantage to the naval force so armoured. It is understood that a plate made under the new conditions has withstood a satisfactory test, and that weight-saving would amount approximately to from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Worrall states that an 8 inch plate was tested by a 14-inch shell with good results. The process, he adds, is not in the hands of a German firm.

◆

ARMY MANŒUVRES THE army manœuvres will this year open on September 22nd, and conclude on September 26th. An encounter battle, arranged under the direction of General Sir John French at a place to be selected, will occupy the time. Aldershot, the Southern, and the Eastern Commands will furnish the troops, and pre-manœuvre training will take place in connection with the scheme. The Royal Flying Corps will have special employment, and the aeroplane squadrons will this year be used in the field with siege artillery, with the cavalry brigades, and at divisional training from September 9th, as well as with the infantry brigades and Royal Field Artillery in their special training periods. Aldershot and Salisbury Plain will, as usual, be the busiest centres, and in the latter area there will be the greatest concentration under canvas. The 3rd Division will be made complete on the Plain by the arrival, in August, of the 8th and 9th Infantry Brigades from Portsmouth, Parkhurst, and Plymouth, and will afterwards train from September 9th to 21st in the manœuvres area. The special Reserve Infantry will train on Salisbury Plain.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 28th ult.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ceylon arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 27th ult.

THE Commissioner-in-Sind will return to Karachi from tour on 27th inst.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mailsteamer "Morea," were:—Brig.-Genl. W. F. Cockburn, Sir Charles Friswell, Sir Edwin Grant Burls, C. S. I., and Lady and Miss Burls, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, K.C.V.O., Sir Allen Perry, the Hon. Mr. Peake, and Mrs. Peake, the Very Rev. Dr Page Roberts (Dean of Salisbury), the Rt. Hon. Mrs. Page Roberts, and the Misses Roberts Genl. Sir Lawrence Oliphant, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Mr. and Mrs. Montagu, and Mr. W. J Maitland, C.I.E.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN ROYAL BETROTHAL

NAVAL COMPETITION.

FRENCH MILITANTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 15.

The official announcement of the betrothal of the German Emperor's only daughter Princess Victoria Luise to Prince Ernest of Cumberland, was conveyed to the people of Berlin, by means of a special edition of the "Official Gazette," which was distributed gratuitously throughout the streets. The news, needless to say, has caused widespread satisfaction. The Emperor has given his future son-in-law a commission in the Zieten Hussars, the regiment in which his grandfather and greatgrandfather were colonels, but it is officially announced that Prince Ernest's accession to the Throne of Brunswick has been postponed. Reports differ as to whether this will be delayed until the death of the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest's father, or whether the arrangements will be completed during the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, in the middle of March, en route to Corfu, when he will meet both the Prince and Duke of Cumberland. There are many ironical articles in the newspapers concerning the strange position of the Guelph party, whose continuance is now rendered impossible. It is generally expected that the party will join the Conservative Right in the Reichstag. On the opening of the sitting of the Reichstag on Tuesday, the President referred to the royal engagement, and received authority from the House to transmit its congratulations to the Emperor and the Empress and the betrothed pair. Hanover and Brunswick are beflagged to-day in honour of the engagement. In the Brunswick Diet, the representative of the Government announced the betrothal, remarking that for the present it would not have any political consequences, and that it was not yet settled when these would arise. The announcement was received with cheers. The congratulations of the Diet were afterwards telegraphed to the German Emperor and Empress, the Duke of Cumberland, and the engaged couple. The report that the Duke of Cumberland, had himself gone to Karlsruhe is incorrect. His Royal Highness is still at Gmunden, where he yesterday received Baron von Scheele, the leader of the Hanoverian Guelphists. It is stated in Guelphist quarters that the Duke has not taken the step of formally abandoning his claim to Hanover in consequence of the engagement. The Empress is said to have played one of the leading parts in bringing about the match. She went to Strasburg herself some time ago, in order to have a private meeting with Prince Ernest.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING PROPOSALS.

The announcement made by Admiral von Tirpitz, as German Minister of the Marine, in the Reichstag Budget Commission on Friday, that he had no objection to accepting the proposal of Mr. Churchill that the proportional strength of the German and British fleets should be as 10 to 16, is received with great reserve on all hands in Berlin. A prominent member of the Centre party, who admits that there could be no question as to which of her forces was the more necessary for Germany and of which would necessarily receive first attention in time of doubt as to its thorough efficiency, maintained that in some respects it might truly be said that the acceptance, made by Admiral von Tirpitz does not change the situation--or at least that the change was not on this side of the Channel. The German Naval Bill runs on, and will run on, without being affected by the acceptance of any ratio until 1920. In that year, according to the programme, Germany will have 60 ships of the line (some estimate 61, with the flagship), of which 40 are battleships and 20 cruisers. "The standard of comparison, therefore," said my informant, "is the German shipbuilding programme. That is the 10 in the ratio 16: 10, and England may build her 90 or 100 ships in accordance with the ratio, or may build less. What the acceptance really means is that we are not going to quarrel if England builds these 96 battleships. This is practically an acceptance of the status quo for the coming six years. What is probably much more important, though its importance cannot yet be measured, is the fact that the agreement as to the ratio is made in the best spirit of friendliness."

Among the masses of comment published the greatest contrast of views is made plain. After reading a couple of Berlin newspapers chosen at haphazard the reader might well wonder whether the statement of Admiral von Tirpitz is a mountain or a molehill. Whilst on the one hand an advanced organ like the "Tageblatt" speaks of the new way in which it suggests, England and Germany are starting out to set a slower pace or modern armaments, the "Tagliche Rundschau," representing the party of the Right, evidently nettled by some English comment, says the statement only means that Germany counts one German unit equal to 15 foreign units. It is clear, however that were this really believed considerably less ink would have been used in discussing it. Nevertheless opinions are so divided that it is difficult to find a common denominator. Some significant coincidences, however, may be noted. Almost without exception, running through a diversity of views stretching from the Socialist "Vorwarts" to the mild and Conservative "Tagliche Rundschau," it is insisted that the importance of Admiral von Tirpitz's statement should not be overestimated. It is also significant that with the exception of the "Vorwarts," all the newspapers awaited the judgment of the London Press before providing their own. It is also clear from the large majority that Germany's aim at sea is neither more nor less than the possession of a fleet sufficiently large to make it a great risk for another Power to attack, a point which is given the corollary by some writers that she refuses to allow any other Power, a position of crushing superiority.

THREAT BY ADMIRAL TIRPITZ.

On Thursday there was a slight flutter in the Reichstag Committee debate on the Naval Estimates, when it was announced that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, in his customary emphatic manner, had threatened the Budget Committee that he would resign if the proposal for curtailing officers' pay under special conditions was accepted by the whole Reichstag. The resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, who has been continuously Minister of Marine since the resignation of Admiral von Hollmann in 1897, would undoubtedly be an event of the greatest importance in the contemporary history of the German navy, but the execution of his threat depends on the vote given by the Reichstag, which very frequently upsets the findings of the Budget Committee. The committee, indeed, has not yet decided against Admiral von Tirptiz's strong demand for the endorsement of his estimates. A decision will be taken to-morrow. The threat, however, is very significant, as showing that the opposition of the Centre party to the Government proposals is becoming a matter for the most earnest consideration of the Government. Already, previous to Admiral von Tirptiz's outburst, two Centre propasals effecting a curtailment of several hundreds sterling had been passed by the committee.

TWO YEARS' SERVICE MOTION.

The sitting was mainly occupied by minor matters. At the outset, Admiral von Tirpitz read a sheaf of statistics and official reports with the object of showing that German naval gunnery is equal to that of other navies. The Minister was then obliged to make a long speech explaining the technical objections to the proposal of the Centre for reducing the term of service in the marines and coast defence artillery from three to two years. The Liberals defended his argument, on the ground that once the two years' service proposal was allowed to a portion of the navy, it could not be refused to the whole. Against this was pleaded the strongest objections originally made to the institution of the two years' service in the army. but to-day it was argued everybody was satisfied. The motion was accepted, despite Admiral von Tirpitz's strong appeal. After voting a further reduction of a few hundreds, and criticising the demand of £750 for the appointment of a naval attache at Buenos Ayres, the committee considered the Centre's proposal, which led to the Minister's threat to resign. This is a somewhat singular motion, namely, to pay canteen extras to officers only when the latter are actually at sea. The Centre could not say how much would be saved, so a proposal to postpone the decision until figures were furnished was accepted. The committee also heard explanations concerning the coal contracts and the use of oil fuel, but details concerning these subjects were wanting.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S IDEAL.

At a banquet of the German Agricultural Council held in Berlin on Thursday evening, the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made a speech in which he said:—The desire for peace which, I believe animates all the Great Powers, and which, I hope, will help us over the Balkan crisis, has its soundest basis in the universal and vital necessity for developing the strength of the nations in ever progressive labour. We shall be compelled this year to strengthen our land armaments. It is the will of the people, if I understand it aright, that every able-bodied man shall be a soldier. "The Empire, the State, our hearts and homes are too sacred for us not to be resolved upon the adoption of the extremest measures to secure and defend them against war and the danger of war. In this the nation is united, and it will remain united when we discuss the Bills in the Reichstag at Easter. But the effort will demand sacrifices. God appointed the German people to a place on the globe, and so arranged its history that great sacrifices are our heavy lot." In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day the Centre resolution in favour of legalising a two years' period of service for the marine infantry and marine artillery was adopted by the votes of the Centre and Social-Democrats, although Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the Navy, raised serious objections to the matter.

KAISER ON RELIGION.

The German Emperor and Empress, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, several Ministers, and many high officials were present at the Friedrich-Wilhelm University on Sunday on the occasion of the celebrations in memory of the rising of the German nation in 1813. The rector of the university was just about to begin the concluding address, when the Emperor unexpectedly stepped up to the rostrum and himself addressed the gathering in a speech which was quite spontaneous. His Imperial Majesty spoke with great emphasis, repeatedly bringing his right hand down with force on to the desk. The Emperor said:—"In the old Prussian town of Konigsberg, I mentioned that the seed of that great period of upheaval was to be found in the fact that the Prussian people based its moral view of life on religion; in other words, it had recovered faith in its God. The present generation—which is inclined to believe principally in what can be seen, proved, or touched with the hands, and, on the other hand, shows less capacity for that which is transcendental—endeavours to put difficulties in the way of the very word religion—this present generation may well learn how it may get back to the faith of its fathers. Shortly after the death of the great King, the Prussian people had lost this faith. Foreign ways gained ground among the people, and when there came the great endurance test of 1806, there was a collapse such as world has hardly ever seen. Was that the work of man? That was the judgment of God, as was subsequently a change in the course of world-history, the rebirth of a whole nation. That is so stupendous a thing that it is worth while to take it to heart, and never to forget that that also was not work of man, but of God. Thus in the fear of God, an oppressed and dismembered nation rose and—a wonder such as had never occurred before—carried everything before it. Thus we have in facts of the past sure proofs of the governance of God. We have visible proofs that he was with us, and is with us, and learning from these lessons of the past the whole of Germany's youth can forge for itself that shield of faith, proved in the fire, which must never be lacking in the armoury of Germans and Prussians. Armed with such weapons we will, untroubled from the right or left, pursue our straight path, eyes upraised, trusting in God. Then we can all repeat heart upraised, the words of our mighty first Chancellor; 'We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world' and in token of this let us give three hurrahs for our German Fatherland, and for our beloved Prussia."

The protest at the state of the Calcutta streets during rains is one, writes the "Empire," with which every citizen, except perhaps most of the City Fathers and the District Engineers, will agree whole heartedly. The point, however, is whether any amount of supervision will do much. After all the Corporation have not the power to reform Calcutta's situation, which at best, was a swamp originally and is consequently condemned to suffer whenever a few inches of rain fall. In the monsoon the subsoil water is only a few inches from the surface and the only means of remedying the effect of the excess of water from below and above would seem to be an unusually extensive drainage scheme. The Chief Engineer has shown in the course of a lengthy note, how the existing drainage of Calcutta has become too small for the work forced upon it by the growth of the city. The remedy is obvious, but the means of carrying it out by no means springs so readily to the eye.

TURKEY ON HER KNEES.

POWERS' MEDIATION ACCEPTABLE.

WILL THE ALLIES FALL IN LINE ?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Mar. 2.

THE Turkish Ambassador has informed the Marquis San Giuliano, that Turkey places herself in the hands of the Powers with a view to the conclusion of peace.

Reports from other capitals indicate that similar action is expected.

It is understood that the Powers will now seek to ascertain if the Allies are willing to accept the mediation of Europe.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Rumours of the probability of an early conclusion of peace were renewed both in London and on the continent this afternoon ; but the utmost reticence is observed in official quarters. A further communication from Turkey is momentarily expected.

The prospects of peace are regarded as more favourable than at any time since the Armistice at Chatalja

Tewfik Pasha called at the Foreign Office yesterday, and was followed some time later by Hakki Pasha. Diplomatic circles regard these visits as portending a more acceptable reply by Turkey to the Note of the Powers.

No importance is attached to telegrams from Sofia, stating that Turkey is endeavouring to treat directly with Bulgaria, because the Powers insist on the negotiations being conducted with the Allies generally.

ATHENS, Mar. 2.

It is announced here that a strong force of Turks was defeated after a six hours' battle to the northward of Janina, leaving 112 dead. One hundred and eighty prisoners were taken. The Greek losses were insignificant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

Dr. Ansari, writing from Constantinople on the 11th of February, says:—

The All-India Medical Mission has divided itself into two units, one remaining in Omarii, the other going under Dr. Ansari to an unknown destination, with Enver Bey's attacking column.

THE HUKUANG RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT CHINESE PROJECT RESUMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Mar. 1.

After prolonged negotiations, it has been arranged to begin immediately the construction of the Hukuang railway, which was suspended owing to the revolution. British, French, German, and American banks are concerned.

The original contract signed in 1911 provided for the loan of six millions sterling for the construction of 1,600 miles between Hunan, Hupeh, and Szechuan.

The railway is the most important undertaking ever contracted by China, and will ensure employment for many thousands of workmen. It is understood that preference will be given to soldiers whom the Government wishes to disband.

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

COSTLY PRESENTS FROM ASIATIC RULERS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

A number of Central Asian potentates have arrived in St. Petersburg to attend the Romanoff tercentenary celecelebrations, bringing with them costly gifts for the Tsar.

The latter has presented to the Emir of Bokhara his portrait framed in diamonds.

LATER.

The banks in St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided to present the Tsar with a million roubles for charitable purposes on the occasion of the Romanoff tercentenary.

EMIGRATION FOR BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

A party of Boy Scouts have left for Melbourne, on board the "Marathon". They are emigrating with assisted passages under the Victorian Government's "British Lads" scheme.

A second party leave for Canada, on the 4th inst.

The Boy Scouts' Association is establishing a fund to assist Scouts to the Colonies.

LADY SCOTT.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 28.

Lady Scott and Commander Evans have sailed for Sydney.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Scott funds now total £40,000.

THREATENED BANK STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The employees of the London banks announce that they will strike on the 15th of March, unless shorter hours are granted.

CONGRESS PARTY AND SEDITION.

DRASTIC PROPOSAL OFFERED.

STRONG COMMENTS IN " TIMES " ARTICLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 2.

A London cablegram says :—An article in the March number of the *Round Tablde* on the Delhi outrage, argues that "as the Nationalist leaders' opposition to the Government influences the extremists in the direction of political crimes, the leaders themselves must seek out the sources of conspiracy and prevent their further activity, otherwise the Government may be compelled to say that if political murders recur all representative institutions must be suspended."

The *Times* says:—"The threat of suspension is obviously impossible. It would not be fair to ask the constitutional politicians of India to join in a hunt for the criminals, but it is reasonable to tell them that they cannot for ever evade responsibility, if by opposition they even unconsciously foment disorder, which finds expression in crime. They must either modify their attitude or do something more than express pious horror, when outrages occur. By precept and active influence they must set themselves to create a strong feeling of antagonism to conspiracy and must inculcate the duty of helping the Government to detect the offenders. Should they continue to fail in these responsibilities, the verdict must go against them, and anyhow it may be safely said that there can be no further extension of political reform in India while anarchism remains unextirpated."

The *Times* adds :—"We are not satisfied that the duty of repressing crime in India is at present efficiently performed, though whether the fault lies chiefly with India or England is open to question. The fact that India is only now bringing its law of political conspiracy into line with Britain, shows that the element of precaution has been lacking Much more might have been done if the police had been better supported and shielded from undeserved attacks, if criminals had been caught red-handed and received swift and sharp punishment, if the scandals of interminable political trials had been summarily rectified, and if foolish and mistaken clemency had been less frequent."

U. S. MONEY TRUST.

LAWS TO CURB A POWERFUL REALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1,

The Congressional Committee of enquiry into the alleged Money Trust reports that the Trust does exist, and that names of leading firms, headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, are included in it. The Committee recommends curbing the powers of the Trust by stringent regulations applying to national banks, clearing-houses, and stock exchanges, and it appends two Bills imposing such regulations.

H. M. S. " NEW ZEALAND."

PROGRAMME OF FOUR DAYS' FESTIVITIES.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 28.

The battle-cruiser " New Zealand " has arrived, and a comprehensive four days' programme of festivities has been arranged. Lord Gladstone will entertain the officers, and the Government will entertain the crew. The State railways are running excursions to bring people from inland to see New Zealand's gift to the Empire.

DISTRESSED INDIAN STUDENTS.

REPORT OF LONDON COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, in their report for 1912, state that forty-four applications were received ; but some were refused, because the applicants were not students or they declined to allow communication with their parents. Temporary advances were made in twenty-seven cases, nine enabling repatriation. Advances repayable at the end of the year, amount to £305, but ultimately some of the debts will be wiped off as irrecoverable. A continuance of subscriptions is required to meet such losses and to extend the committee's usefulness.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW PROPOSALS BEFORE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

It is reported that the question of the county cricket championships, which the Advisory Committee has been discussing at Lord's, is becoming acute.

The chief controversy is regarding the restriction of matches to two days of seven hours each, and the promotion of counties by merit. At a meeting at Lord's this week, a proposal was submitted to exclude five counties. A decision was postponed to July.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

TEHERAN, Mar. 1.

Four hundred and fifty gendarmes have started for Fars.

ARMING OF EUROPE.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN CHALLENGE.

HUGE EXPENDITURE ON KAISER'S ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Mar. 1.

In view of the approaching introduction of new Army Bills and the Government's secrecy in regard to them, the papers are publishing estimates of the increase, which they agree will amount to twelve and a half million sterling annually. They expect that the method of paying for this increase, whether by property tax or indirect taxation, will lead to a stiff fight.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The question of increased armaments is absorbing French and German public opinion. The French Press regards the re-adoption of three years' service as assured, and as the only possible reply to German expansion.

The popular feeling is evidenced by the action of time-expired men, who are rallying to the colours for a fresh term of service.

The German Press is now agreed that the cost of the increase in the Army will necessitate the expenditure of fifty millions sterling, of which eleven millions will be annually recurring outlay, while forty millions will be non-recurring, and will be largely expended on new fortresses on the Eastern frontier.

The official journal the *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* announces that the huge increase will be met by a special levy on property, in addition to the property tax. The Federal Council was convened yesterday to discuss the question.

The papers states that owners of property worth £1,500 and under will be exempt from a special levy, but the Federal princes will be asked to relinquish the exemption from taxation, which they have hitherto enjoyed. It is anticipated that the Government's proposal will meet with determined opposition in the Reichstag, which will probably meet in a special summer session.

The *Norddeutsche* urges the necessity of passing the Army Bill by Whitsuntide with a view to enabling the War Office to carry out the necessary changes by the autumn.

A debate took place in the Reichstag on the Naval estimates yesterday. It was remarkable for the speeches of the leaders of the Centre and the National Liberals, dwelling on the progress of the German Navy, especially of torpedo boats, submarines and air-craft and the need of maintaining powerful respect for a commanding fleet.

NEW GERMAN AERODROMES.

Admiral von Tirpitz mentioned that new aerodromes would be laid down at Wismar and Rostock.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Mar. 2.

A Dreadnought was launched in the presence of the Kaiser yesterday. It was christened the " Koenig."

BERLIN, Mar. 2.

The " Semi-official *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, commenting on the recent speech of the Marquis di San Giuliano, says it is clear that Italy is satisfied with the restored balance of power in the Mediterranean, but is determined that no important territorial changes shall occur without her co-operation.

There is perfect agreement between Italy and her allies on this question, continues the paper. The agreement is based on a precise definition of the interests of Austria-Hungary and Italy in the maintenance of the balance of power in the Adriatic.

THE MARCONI COMPANY.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S LIBEL ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton, a brother of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has been committed for trial on the charge of libeling Mr. Godfrey Issacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company, in the news paper "The Eye-witness." The statements mainly related to the Government's agreement with the Company.

AN I. M. S. MAJOR.

FOUND LYING IN BED WITH SEVEN WOUNDS.

London, Mar. 2.

The *Weekly Despatch* states that Major Weinman, of the Indian Medical Service, who was staying at a private hotel in Bedford Place, was found lying in bed with seven wounds in his chest and groin.

A surgical knife was found by the bedside. The major has been conveyed to hospital and is in a critical condition

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Mar. 2.

The P and O s. s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 21st. ultimo left here for Bombay at 2·0 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

An engine dashed into an electric train at Newcastle this morning, smashing the last coach. Thirty-five passengers were injured.

RUGBY. FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The final of the Rugby County Championship was played to-day, when Gloucestershire beat Cumberland by 14 points to 3 at Carlisle.

SUFFRAGETTES.

PROMISE TO RESPECT LIFE QUICKLY BROKEN.

SHAM ORDER TO MOBILISE TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 1

The Pontypool police received what was apparently an official order, but presumably sent by the Suffragettes, instructing them to mobilise the Territorials on a war basis. The Police put up placards, and communicated with a number of Territorials and Reservists before the hoax was discovered.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A serious explosion occurred yesterday in the parcels office at a railway station at Devonport. A clerk was terribly injured.

The outrage is attributed to the Suffragettes.

A portion of a tin was found.

THE KAISER DEFEATED.

IN ACTION AGAINST TENANT FOR EVICTION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Kaiser has again been defeated in a lawsuit against a tenant of his Majesty's Cadinen estate, named Sohst.

The previous proceedings arose from the refusal of Sohst to comply with the orders of his Majesty's agent, involving heavy expenditure outside the terms of the lease. His Majesty was uniformly defeated throughout the proceedings, and finally gave Sohst notice to quit on the 30th of June. The Emperor declared at a meeting of the German Agricultural Council that he was turning Sohst out, because he was no good.

The Elbing court to-day decided that the notice was illegal, the lease having five years to run.

The Emperor's speech and the protests of local agricultural associations have given the matter the importance of a public question.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

SENATE VOTE FOR TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has restored the principal items to the Naval Appropriations Bill, including provision for two battleships, which the House of Representatives struck out.

LATER.

The Senate has passed the Naval Bill, re-inserting a provision for two battleships. The Bill will be returned to the House of Representatives.

MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

MEXICO, Mar. 1.

General Felix Diaz has accepted a candidatcy for the Presidency.

BROOKLANDS AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A Conference has been arranged between the Master-spinners' Federation and the Card-room Amalgamation to discuss the suggested amendments to the Brooklands Agreement. The date has not yet been fixed.

THE "CLAN MACKENZIE."

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The "Clan Mackenzie" is now a total wreck, and salvage is hopeless.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of Sir Joscelina F. Bagot, M.P. for Kendal division.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The announcement of the death of Father Staunton, related to a well-known Roman Catholic priest, and not to Rev. Mr. Staunton of St. Alban's, Holborn.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of Commander Petley, formerly Port Officer of Calcutta.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir Colvin-Smith.

[Capt. Petley who retired from the Port Commissioner's service in 1910 after having been Deputy Conservator of the Port for close upon 29 years. To him the Port is indebted for the extensive improvements made in the last 30 years in the surveying, buoying, and lighting of the river, in the extension of the work of hydrographic branch, in the equipment of the provision generally of facilities for navigating the river. During his term of office the size and draft of vessels trading with Calcutta largely increased, while the total tonnage rose from 1 1-2 to more than 6 million tons.]

[Surg.-General Sir Colvin Colvin Smith, K. C. B., was born at Dreghorn, Ayrshire, on the 4th of August 1829. He was educated at King's College and University, Old Aberdeen. He entered the service of the Madras Army in 1851, and served with distinction during the second Burmch War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Egyptian Campain in 1882. He was decorated for the Burmach War, and obtained the Order of Osmanieh, and the Khedive's Star in Egypt.]

[Sir Joseling Fitzroy Bagot, eldest son of Col. Charles Bagot, of the Grenadier Guards, was born on the 22th of October 1854. He was educated at Eton, and entered the 96th Regiment in 1873. In 1885 he married Miss Theodosia Leslie. He was A. D. C. to the Governors General of Canada. He served in the South African War from 1889 to 1900, and was mentioned in despatched. He was M. P. for the Kendal division, South West Moreland, from 1892 to 1906.]

THE AGRA MURDER.

BOTH PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY.

CLARK CONFESSES : SENTENCE DEFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 1.

The Fulham Murder trial has ended to-day.

Clark confessed to killing Fulham on the 10th of October, by giving him antipyrin, and took all the blame on himself, saying that Mrs. Fulham was not responsible.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both the accused on both the charges.

The Chief Justice deferred passing sentence.

THE BARODA WEDDING.

INTERESTING ANIMAL SPORTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Mar. 1.

The third and concluding day of the marriage festivities of Prince Jaisinhrao opened with a gathering of school girls representing the schools of Baroda and a very interesting programme was performed in the presence of the European guests, and Maharajas of Bhavnagar and Darbhanga.

The Minister of Education made a speech, in which he sketched the gratifying progress of education in Baroda since the introduction of free and compulsory schooling.

In the afternoon, the European and other guests attended in large numbers a comprehensive programme of arena sports, which began with an exhibition acrobats and some clever performances by highly trained parrots. These over, the arena in front of the gallery which was packed with guests was cleared and two bulls were brought in, their view of each other being impeded by sheets held before their eyes. A trumpet sounded, the sheets were hastily withdrawn, and the two powerful animals rushed with bent head upon each other. There was a terrific impact and one of the fine beasts went down immediately, obviously with a smashed skull. The swarm of attendants armed with lances scurried to the spot, where the victorious bull was engaged in ripping up his fallen and helpless opponent and began vigorously to prod him. At first sight it appeared certain to the outlookers that the attendants were egging on the bull, and one American gentleman cried out "stop it, you barbarians." A minute later, however, the attendanats succeeded in driving off the animal and the dead bull was dragged out of the arena.

Then followed two rams, which after two or three ineffectual butts, were taken away. It subsequently transpired that there should have been further bull-fighting, but that a lady had insisted with Prince Sampatrao on its discontinuance. It may be mentioned that it is extremely rare for an animal to be killed in these combats. The death yesterday was principally due to the fact that the conquered bull, on entering the ring, had first espied a man, whom he charged, and was thus taken at a disadvantage by his opponent.

The barricades, which had formed the square for the bull-fight were now taken down, and two manacled elephants led into the enlarged arena. Any idea of a fight was speedily dissipated by the sight of the older elephant blundering in the direction of the gate. His opponent also was quite content with this action.

After this *debacle* the two so-called fighters were led away and a third elephant, who was supposed to pursue a rider, entered. This item was equally farcical, the spirited little pony being the pursuer instead of the pursued. This closed the afternoons entertainment, which in spite of the elephant fiasco had been most enjoyable.

A grand banquet to celebrate the marriage was given in the Lakshmi Villas palace at night. The toast of "The King-Emperor" was proposed by the Dewan and replied to by the Resident, who again rose and, in a witty speech proposed "The Bridegroom," Prince Jaisinghrao toasting "our guests" regretted the absence, owing to illness of the Maharajah, Gaekwar.

The Maharajah Holkar of Indore replied on behalf of the guests.

After dinner an excellent firework display was witnessed, during which the Prince moved among his guests and exchanged greetings.

This morning, the Yuvaraj of Mysore sent his dancing girls to the European guest camp, where they gave a much appreciated nautch dance. The guests departed to-day after a thoroughly enjoyable stay.

BIG FIRE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

A disastrous fire broke out in the western quarter of Rangoon about half-past three this morning, destroying a few wooden buildings and a considerable quantity of timber, stored in the houses belonging to various owners. The damage is roughly estimated at nearly four lakhs of rupees. Four corrugated iron godowns of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company had a narrow escape. The fire was still smouldering at 9·45 a.m.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose, for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SURPLUS OF £3,362,000.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES.

THREE CRORE LOAN TO BE RAISED.

Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson Finance Member, in the course of his speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1913-14 in the Legislative Council on Saturday said: This is the fifth occasion on which the duty has fallen on me of reviewing the finances of India, and it is my good fortune that for a third time I am in a position to bear witness to the material well-being of this country. A year ago I framed my estimates on the assumption of a year of normal seasons and trade, and promising as the outlook may be, that is, in my judgement, the most favourable assuption which in the circumstances of India can be made with prudence. In looking back now over a period the happennings, of which it was then my duty to forecast, I shall have to describe a large improvement on our original estimates. The year that is drawing to a close has proved to be one of prosperity and of plenty, the results of which have easily outrun anticipations consistent with the principle of caution which I have suggested as necessary in our financial prognostications. But there is a shadow in the financial sunshine. While contemplating the general prospects a year ago as excellent, I said the uncertainties of the Opium revenue still hung over us. The difficulties which I had then in mind have since then become acute, and we are faced with a loss of revenue which affects materially our financial arrangements in the coming year.

The Budget for the current year was prepared for a revenue, Imperial and Provincial together, of £79 1-2 millions: according to the latest revision of the estimate we now anticipate that we shall receive £87 millions, an improvement of £7 2-3 millions, of which £5 millions will be secured from Opium and Railways. The agregate expenditure, we think, will by only £171,000 that provided in the Budget. Of the net improvement, as will appear even from the figure I have just given for Opium and Railways, the great bulk has accrued in the Imperial account. Out of out revenues however we have distributed large grants to Provinces. After allowing for these grants, the surplus we retain is £3,362,000 as against a surplus anticipated in the Budget of £1,478,000.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The position in regard to opium is as follows. The trade with China in Indian opium is governed by the agreement of 8th May 1911, the object of which was to assist the suppression of opium smoking in China by cutting of gradually the Indian supply. The trade, it was contemplated, would cease in 1917; but provision was made for its earlier termination on proof of the extinction of production in China of the indigenous drug. The taxation of foreign and native opium was to be equalised. All restrictions on the wholesale trade in our opium were to be withdrawn, but the stipulations of the Treaty were not to derogate from the force of any ordinances then existing, or which the Chinese Government might in future pass to regulate the retail trade or suppress opium smoking. The Manchu Government gave convincing proof of its sincerity and of its ability to enforce anti-opium measures, and several of the Chinese Provinces were, under the terms of the Treaty, closed to Indian opium. With the revolution there was undoubtedly a recrudescence of poppy cultivation and an unwarranted interference with the trade in Indian opium. Presently, however, the central Government asserted itself. Not only were Presidential decrees issued enactingt hes everets penalties against opium cultivation, but it was ordained that opium smoking was to cease entirely by a given date. The campaign against cultivation had extended to a campaign against consumption.

The policy of the Government of India has throughout been correct and simple. We had in our agreement with China a programme of sales from year to year and we have adhered to it. Yet we have had strong inducements to vary our course. The operations of the Chinese authorities would frequently have justified us in denouncing, the Treaty or declining to make the further reductions of sales for which the Treaty provided. We were sincerely anxious however to help China towards a great reform. We have not insisted on the letter of the law. None the less we have steadily resisted pressure which from time to time has been brought to bear on us to effect reductions in our sale programme which would have been arbitrary and premature.

So much for the past. The Government of India clearly have had to deal with a situation created for them and for which they were not responsible. All that it was in their power to do has been done by them. For the future neither I, nor anyone else, can prophesy, but, we cannot conceal from ourselves that China has set herself a task which experience proves to be one of the greatest difficulty—the enforcement of a morality possibly too advanced for popular acceptance. We have dealt generously with China and we have a claim on her for fair treatment. Her reputation for probity stands high among the nations. The Chinaman's word, it is said, is his bond. The new Republican Government, which has yet to establish its position in its own country and in the world at large, will doubtless be jealous in a peculiar degree of its honour and will be actuated by the same spirit of equity and fair dealing which has characterised the policy of the Government of India.

In the current year the effect of these events on our revenues has been comparatively small. In the case of Malwa opium I may explain that our receipts consist of a share, first of a fixed pass duty, and secondly of the amounts bid at the auctions for the right of export. For the payment of these bids the merchants are allowed three months' grace, so that the proceeds of sale subsequent to December would in any case have been credited in the coming financial year. As for as the current year is concerned, the revenue from sales of certified opium in January-March would not have exceeded £400,000. On the other hand, as I have said, in earlier months prices were exceedingly high, and the results for the year, as a whole, are accordingly much above the Budget estimate. The improvement in fact under Bengal opium has been £1,232,000 and under Malwa opium £224,000. This portion of our revenues we propose to treat exactly as in previous years. To enable us to deal systematically with our opium windfalls we fixed in advance some time ago a series of standard figures to represent year by year the revenue which we might expect from our diminishing trade under normal conditions; so much was to be treated as current revenue, while the surplus revenue received, if any, was to be specially treated. For the current year the standard figure is £3,600,000. Our actual revenue is likely to be £5,063,000, so that there is an excess of £1,463,000. Of this sum two-thirds will be retained in our surplus for the discharge of temporary sterling debt. The discharge of India Bills, of which £4 1-2 millions were still outstanding at the time of the last Financial Statement, has been completed; but we have to pay of next year £1 1-4 millions railway debentures and meet an instalment of £500,000 for the discharge of short-term bonds. The remaining third, which amounts to about £460,000, we propose to distribute in grants for hostels and universities.

Reviewing Ordinary Revenue Sir Fleetwood said:—

Of a large increase, of £326,000 under Mint, the greater part is due to the resumption of rupee coinage, which could not be allowed for in the Budget. Before the profits on coinage are transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve, a charge is made for manufacture, which is credited to the Mint, and the sum thus shown in the current year is £214,000. Finally, so far as these Imperial heads are concerned, the Post Office and Telegraph Department has given us £118,000 more than our forecast, as the result no doubt of active trade and general prosperity, and the same general conditions have credited us with £109,000 under the head of Exchange. Under the shared heads of Stamps and Excise, we have divided with the Provinces an increased revenue of nearly £450,000 and Irrigation receipts also have been better in the aggregate by £442,000.

The description I have given of the improvement in our revenues will have impressed on the Council the fact that much the greater portion of it has accrued in the Imperial account. We do not propose however to retain all that has come to us ; we intend to make the provinces partners in our good fortune.

We propose to make the following distribution of funds :—2 1-2 crores for non-recurring expenditure on education, 1 1-2 crores for urban sanitation, 30 lakhs to Burma for communications, 20 lakhs to Assam for development, 1 crore in aid of general provincial resources. The last mentioned grant will be distributed at the rate of 12 lakhs to each of the lager Provinces, and 8 lakhs each for the smaller Administrations, and will not be earmarked for any one purpose. It will be devoted to such schemes as each Local Government may deem to be most necessary in view of varying and special requirements.

In the discussion which took place in the Council last year, I gave an undertaking that this expenditure would be separately and carefully accounted for, and I own to a feeling of surprise and some indignation that suggestions should subsequently have been made, and they have been made, that the Govrnment of India would countenance a departure from the pledge then given. It is evident that all expenditure of whatever kind connected with the transfer of the Imperial capital to Delhi, could not conveniently or properly be brought under a single head in our accounts. There is, for instance, the administrative expenditure of the new Imperial Province which must be accounted for in appropriate sections as on account of police, law and justice. and so on. Again we have to build a new cantonment, the cost of which can with propriety be shown only in the Military Estimates. Similarly if a diversion of a railway line is found necessary, it must be charged to Railways. The cost of our temporary buildings further, as I have already mentioned, we have charged, under the advice of the Comptroller-General, to the revenue expenditure head, Civil Works, and not to the new head of capital expenditure which we have opened for the new Imperial City. I make this explanation because I am anxious that there should be no possibility of misconception on the subject.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.

I now come to a new page in our financial history and open the Budget for the year 1913-14. It will be clear that in one matter of grave importance our position has been weakened since I had to undertake the same task a year ago. I referred on that occasion to the uncertainties of our opium revenue; but now we are face to face with a calcuiation of actual loss. As regards our other sources of revenue, I do not propose to depart from the principle, which I consider to be the right one, of cautious estimating. Indeed it might be said that with every year of prosperity the probability of an approaching reversal of fortune, of unfavourable seasons and trade depression, increases, and that the need for caution is greater therefore now than on previous occasions, when I have laid my Budget before the Council. The calculations I have made give for next year a probable revenue in the aggregate, Imperial and Provincial, of £82,322,000. The aggregate expenditure for which provision is made is £83,850,000. There is thus a difference of £1,528,000, which is distributed in this manner; there will, according to our anticipations, be an Imperial surplus of £1,311,000, but a deficit of £2,839,000 in Provincial Budgets.

REVENUE.

I proceed to state the salient facts and figures which lead up to these general results, and in the forefront must be put our opium revenue. Circumstanced as we are to-day, it would be out of the question to build on any anticipations of revenue from certified opium in the coming year. I will not despair of a revival in the opium trade which would restore to us in whole or in part the loss which at present faces us; but it would be wrong, as matters stand, to take into account and make available for expenditure any revenue the receipt of which is so problematical. Further the sales of uncertified opium in the present calendar year have been reduced from 13,200 to 9,000 chests. Accordingly all that I can buildget for under the opium head is the value of 9,000 chests of uncertified opium at the moderate price of Rs1,800 per chest or £1,080,000 plus £5,000, for excise and miscellaneous receipts, or a total of £1,445,000. The decrease, as compared with the probable receipts of the present year, is no less than £3,618,000.

In the next place, as one of the dominant factors in our Imperial finance, I turn to railways. We are increasing the working expenses next year by £1-2 million in view of a larger railway programme, which involves some addition to revenue as well as to capital expenditure, but against this increase on the expenditure side has to be set a decrease of a quarter of a million under payments of surplus profits, which is the result chiefly of the adoption of the financial in place of the calendar year for the distribution. As regards railway revenue my estimate is possibly optimistic; it is that the gross receipts in 1913-14 will be £36,754,000 as against the £37,067,000 which we hope to obtain in the current year. In arriving at this estimate I have attempted to hold the balance even between two sets of considerations. No doubt if the present wave of prosperity lifts us a little higher, my estimate will be exceeded. On the other hand the net railway revenue of the current year, according to our estimates, will be £2 1-3 millions above the revenue of 1911-12; there was an improvement of £2 millions in 1911-12, as compared with 1910-11; and the figure of 1910-11 was nearly £1 1-2 millions higher than the figure of 1909-10. We may well ask whether the curve is going any higher. When a time of depression comes, there will be a very different tale to tell. In 1907-08 there was a drop of about £1-2 million, in 1908-09 a drop of £2 1-2 millions. It is easy to be wise after the event, and should fortune once more favour us, you may say I was unduly cautious. But I claim to be judged by present prospects, and on the facts I have put before you I am of opinion that no prudent minister would frame an estimate higher than that which I have indicated.

An item which requires special mention is the abolition of the appropriations at present made from the land cess in certain provinces. The matter is one which I shall have to explain in some detail, but for the moment, dealing with the revenue account I note that the effect will be that the receipts in 1913-14 under provincial rates and contributions from district boards will be £557,000 less than in the current year.

Apart from Opium and Railways, and the appropriations just mentioned, the improvement in revenue which I anticipate is £105,000. The amount would be larger, but for certain reductions which are forced upon me. I cannot arrange for our capital expenditure without a large reduction of our balances, and the estimate of interest receipts in consequence is diminished by £177,000. Again the Mint receipts go down in my forecast by £291,000, because I cannot repeat the item which appears in the accounts of the current year for seigniorage on coinage of rupees. Under Customs also I am bound to take into consideration the rise in the price of silver as likely to affect imports, and, guided by the experience of years when the price was equally high, I must reduce the estimate of receipts from the duty on silver by £160,000. The exports of rice further in the current year have been very large, and a normal estimate for 1913-14 gives a decrease of £102,000 under export duties. Under other heads, however, I have raised the estimate of customs receipts by £140,000, which is as much as the advance in revenue in the last two years will justify. In other departments also, I take recent experience as my guide, and I advance the revenue from Post Office and Telegraph by £151,000, from Excise by £243,000 and from Stamps by £136,000. Land Revenue also is likely to give about £155,000 more in the aggregate, in consequence chiefly of better collections in Bombay. The result of these and other less important variations is an improvement of £248,000 in the Provincial account and a deterioration of £143 000 in the Imperial account. But we propose from Imperial revenues to make grants, which I shall presently describe, to Provinces amounting to £1,198,000. This compares with non-recurring grants we are making this year of £4,545,000. Thus to sum up, the Imperial revenue account will be £3,618,000 worse under Opium; £594,000 worse under Railways; and £143,000 worse under other heads; while alienations of revenue will be £3,347,000 less. On the whole there is a deterioration of about one million.

EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate expenditure I advance from £79,604,000 in 1912-13 to £13,850,000 in 1913-14. The provinces anticipate that they will spend £3,203,000 more than in the current year, the great bulk of increase being accounted for under education, sanitation, and public works. In the Imperial section there appears an increase of £1,043,000. More than half of this increase is accounted for by the expenditure of £560,000 which we propose to incur for the puchase of Malwa opium. Under Civil Departments we have added £132,000 for so much of the grants which we are making for education and other beneficial objects as we need for Imperial outlay in minor administrations or as a reserve for subsequent distribution. A sum of £109,000 has been allotted for Protective Irrigation works outside the Famine Insurance grant. There is an increased provision of £131,000 under Post Office and Telegraph which is due for the most part to the requirements of wireless stations. The administration of the Province of Delhi will, we think, involve an increased expenditure of £60,000. In view of various urgent projects, we have agreed to rise the grants for Imperial Civil works by £189,000 but there is a decrease of £300,000 under temporary buildings for Delhi.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES.

The grants for education, relief of cess and other beneficial services, which I have mentioned, are not the least interesting feature in the Budget. When presenting the financial Statement last year, I said that, as in view of expenditure on the new capital at Delhi, we should now have three sections in our annual capital programme instead of two, we might reasonably enlarge the conventional figure of a crore which we have generally endeavoured to secure as our revenue surplus. In spite of the loss of opium revenue I find myself in a position to follow this policy, and I have framed my Budget on the basis of a 2 crore Imperial surplus. In spite of the loss of opium revenue, I find it is possible not only to avoid the imposition of new taxation, not only to maintain the present standard of expenditure but to provide a substancial contribution, to meet the ever-growing needs of the country. Those needs are multifarious; some are conspicuous and urgent. Education and Sanitation are twins of a phenomenal development. There is agriculture. There is the question of medical attendance and relief. Last but not least, unless we ignore the political organization of the country, there is the development of local self-government. For these interests, we have made due provision. We allot 1 crore for recurring expenditure on education and sanitation, distributing 85 lakhs to the major provinces, assigning 7 lakhs as Imperial expenditure and retaining a reserve of 8 lakhs. We add 10 lakhs to the provision for agricultural expenditure; we allot 10 lakhs for medical relief,—15 1-3 out of these 20 lakhs being distributed among the major provinces. These grants require no explanation, and I would only say that the recurring grant for education supplements and adds to the value of the large non-recurring grants for the same purpose which we are giving in the current year.

Finally we propose to make assignments to Local Governments to enable them to forego the amounts which at present are appropriated for Provincial use from the cess on land. This matter requires explanation. The cess I have mentioned is levied in all Provinces generally at the rate of 5 or 6-1-4 per cent. on annual value. In Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces the entire proceeds go to Local Boards. In Bengal and Bihar, however, a one-anna cess is divided into two half-anna portions and while one of these, the "road cess," goes to District Boards, the other, the "public works cess" is credited to Government. In the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, District Boards have to make a contribution of nearly 20 per cent. of the land cess to Provincial revenues for "General services." In the United Provinces also there are large appropriations though they have a different form in the two portions of the Province, In Agra there is a land cess of 5 per cent. of which about a third is taken by the Local Government to cover the cost of rural police; in Oudh the General cess which goes to District Boards is at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. only of the annual value while a rate of 3 per cent. is levied seperately on account of the cost of village Police. The Council will remember that last year a resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale recommending the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the resources of local bodies. I had to oppose that resolution because the appointment of a Committee did not appear to be necessary or desirable; but I made it plain that the object of the resolution was one with which Government were in accord. The development and encouragement of Local Self-Government is indeed an object as to the desirablity of which all are agreed, and it is with this object in view that we desire to increase their resources by abolishing the appropriations which I have mentioned The consequence however of this abolition will be a loss to Provincial revenues which Local Governments cannot themselves sustain, and I therefore will make them assignments. The manner in which we proceed is as follows. The Local Governments while they take with the one hand appropriations from Local Boards as I have described, with the other hand give them certain subventions. Certain of these subventions, such as those made out of the Imperial grant for primary education will continue to be made to the Boards; others of a general nature which are at present required to provide a sufficient income for certain Boards will be resumed. In Oudh a special adjustment will be necessary; the three per cent village police cess will be abolished and a general cess of 5 per cent, imposed at the same rate as in Agra. Allowing for this modification the net loss to Provinces and consequently the amount we have to make good to them will be in Bengal 25 lakhs, in Bihar 23 lakhs, in the United Provinces 29 1-2 lakhs and in the Punjab 2 lakhs, a total of nearly 79 1-2 lakhs or £530,000. In daciding on the measures which I have now detailed to the Council we have, I consider, give a very substantial proof of our interest in local self-government. Last year in the debate on the resources of local bodies I mentioned the surprising way in which Mr. Gokhale plants seeds of policy which come to quick maturity, and I likened these to the mango seeds of the Indian juggler which covered for a little time from view astonish us presently with the appearance of trees bearing not only leaves not only buds and flowers, but a goodly crop of wholesome fruit. If I may vary the figure, I should say that the Government of India have their orchards to the cultivation of which they give their best endeavours. Like all gardens these have disappointments their inexplicable failures; but none the less some of these crops are good. The present is a goodly basket, as an Indian gentleman might say "from our own garden." and it contains something more substantial than a Committee.

Military expenditure of 1912-13 as orginally estimated was fixed at a figure below that of any year since 1903-04. After the estimates were closed it became essential to place an order in England for a large number of rifles which has led to an additional payment of £155,000 during the current year. The National Insurance Act involved a payment not in the estimate of about £15,000 on account of the British soldiers serving in India. The demand for working parties of troops in connection with the survey operations in progress on the North-East Frontier entailed unforeseen expenditure amounting to £54,000. The Arms Traffic operations proved more costly by £15,000 than was expected. The prices of food and forage have risen in spite of the favourable harvests of the year, and account for an increase of roundly £174,000. In view of the favourable financial conditions of the year, additional funds to the extent of about £127,000 were also given to place the army transport on a more satisfactory footing; to allow of the commencement of a reserve of fodder; and for advancing works in progress and for the purchase of stores. The aggregate excess expected is £540,900, the bulk of which has arisen from unforeseen demands and the rise in rates of food and forage.

In the coming year there will again be a heavy bill for special services. Provision is made for the continuance of the Arms Traffic operations at a cost of £166,700. The winding up charges connected with the working parties employed on the North East Frontier are expected to amount to £33,300. On the other hand, the expected retention of Indian troops in China and Persia will continue to effect a saving.

Apart from all this, it has been necessary, in framing the military estimates of 1913-14, to take into account the fact that the temporary economies in ordinary expenditure amounting to £101,000 effected in the current year, cannot be repeated next year; and that the National Insurance Act introduces a new annual charge of £21,500. A large provision of £166,600, for ordinary Home stores has been found necessary, owing to surplus stocks having been largely worked off, higher prices ruling for metals, and to the advance purchases of such stores in 1911-12 not being repeated in the current year.

The Schedule grant for 1913-14, amounting to £737,700, shows an increase of £217,600 as compared with the figure adopted in the current year, but it includes £119,000 to meet the final payments on account of the extra rifles which had to be ordered this year, and £106,700 for the acquisition of land and the commencement of building operations in connection with the new military cantonment at Delhi. The balance of the grant will be applied mainly to meeting the primary requirements of the army in the matter of guns, bayonets, swords and accoutrements, and to the continuance of building works in progress, notably in the direction of improving the accommodation of Indian troops. Provision is made on a modest scale for the inception of military aviation in India.

In respect of the permanent economies mentioned last year, a further saving has been effected by the disbandment of the Deoli and Erinpura cavalry squadrons. The question of army expenditure generally has been under the consideration of the Army in India Committee, presided over by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson. Their report, which is expected shortly, will deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure. The report of the Committee which examined the question of marine expenditure is still under consideration. The final result is an increase of the net military budget by £552,300 as compared with the the current year's budget.

RAILWAYS.

The results of the present year are remarkable. In 1912-13 we expect the return on the capital at charge to be 5·89 per cent against which was the percentage in 1909-10. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole and set the interest charges the annuities, sinking fund payments and minor debits, such as cost of land and surveys, against the net earnings we show a surplus of £5,616,000, the highest in the history of our Indian railways.

The figures to which I invite special attention are these. The expenditure on capital account in the three years 1909—10 to 1911-12 averaged rather less than £8 millions. In the cureent year we budgeted originally for a railway programme of £9 millions. In the course of the year, however, we were able to increase the provision to £10 1-2 millions out of an increase in our balances and other improvements. For the coming year, I propose to draw somewhat heavily on our ample balances and am in consequence able to advance the railway programme for 1913-14 to £12 millions.

This proves, I think, that I am not unsympathetic on the question of railways. I recognise fully their immense significance as an instrument of general progress, their necessity for the development of trade, their growing and indeed momentous importance to the finances of India; but in this, my last Financial Statement, I cannot refrain from a word of warning. In spite of the reckless utterances of obviously interested critics, I continue to deprecate any departure from a policy of the utmost caution in the matter of Railway Finance.

On the 31st March 1912, 58,534 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, and by the end of the current year a mileage of 59,000 is expected, commanding over 48 1-2 million acres of culturable land of which probably 23 million acres will actually be irrigated within the year. The net profit according to our anticipations on productive works will be £1,793,300, the net return on capital outlay being 8·81 per cent or if works still under construction are excluded 10·27 per cent.

In addition to the canals in operation there are 59 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these, six are Minor Works. The Major Works of which 28 are productive and 25 protective, are designed to irrigate nearly 13 million acres at a total capital cost of about £45 millions, the yield anticipated on the productive works being 7·17 per cent.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In the current year our programme provided for capital expenditure of nearly £11 3-4 millions, of which £9 millions were for railways, £1,416,000 for irrigation, and £1,333,000 for Imperial Delhi. We had to meet railway debentures which fell due to the extent of nearly £1 1-2 millions, and the ordinary drawings of India bond's of £1-2 a million, and we arranged to repay the whole of the outstanding India bills of £4 1-2 millions. The great bulk of these obligations and requirements we proposed to meet by drawing on our balances; but we decided to raise a loan of 3 crores (£2 millions in India add another of £3 millions in England, and we hoped to obtain (£1,810,000 through railway companies apart from the money which they were to raise for the discharge of debentures. In the last item we have been disappointed, for the capital raised by railway companies has been only £495,000. In other respects our assets have increased very greatly above our anticipations. The greater part of the improvement has taken place in the revenue account with which I have already dealt in detail. This improvement shows itself first in the rise of the Imperial surplus from £1,478,000 to £3,362.000, and secondly in the banking account of the Provinces. Originally we had to estimate for a large net withdrawl by provinces; but they have not been able to work up fully to the scale of expenditure for which they had made provision in the Budget. Their own revenues have been better, and they have received large grants from us, the result of all these changes being that the aggregate provincial account shows now instead of a withdrawl of £1,558,000, a deposit of £4,013,000. On the debit side, of our transactions, the most interesting item is the discharge of our India bills. This has now been carried through in accordance with the programme, and it is a matter of very great satisfaction to me that our account has been entirely cleared of these liabilities; our position has, by these liquidations been greatly strengthened against the possibility of financial troubles in the future. The capital expenditure on Delhi, as I have already noticed, has been small. On the other hand, canals have taken a little more money than we provided for them in the Budget, and we have been able in the course of the year to make the substantial addition of £1 1-2 millions to the railway programme.

In 1913-14 we repeat the provision of £1,333,000 for the new city at Delhi, and we increase the irrigation allotment to £1,467,000. The most prominent feature of the year is however, the raising of the provision of the railway programme to no less than £12 millions. The total capital outlay is estimated at £14,890,000. The only other important debits will be, first, the discharge of debt amounting to £1,869,000, chiefly on account of railway debentures which fall due in the course of the year and of the repayment of another £1-2 million India bonds; secondly the deficit which is estimated at £2,839,000 in the provincial account. Altogether, we have to find about £19 1-2 millions and, this we propose to do mainly by utilising our balances. We propose to work to a closing balance of about £17 millions, and on that basis we think we can find £11 millions out of balances. Our revenue surplus will give us £1 1-3 millions. We propose to raise a loan of 3 crores (£2 millions) in India. The Secretary of State will not himself issue any sterling loan, but it is hoped that the capital raised by railway companies will give us £3 millions. We depend to the extent of £1 1-2 millions on our unfunded debt transactions, mainly Savings Banks, which we think will result in a net receipt of that amount, and we draw as usual on the grant for the redemption or avoidance of dept. The distribution of the closing balance at which we aim is that we should hold £12,429,000 in India and £4,442,000 in the Home Teasury. To work to these results after providing for the year's requirements, we estimate that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfer on us to the extent of £21,200,000; but in addition he will as usual sell additional bills on India so far as our resources may permit if there is a sufficient demand for them. It will be understood that all my announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the usual reservations; the Secretary of State and Government of India retaining full discretion to vary the amounts I have mentioned in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

EXCHANGE, CURRENCY AND GOLD COINING.

From this survey of our Ways and Means, I pass to the adjoining territory of exchange and Currency where there is some interesting ground to be traversed. I shall first sketch the general conditions of the year which are relevant to this subject. I shall describe a resumption of our rupee coinage, and I shall then pass to a consideration of two important steps in the development of our currency policy.

Discussing currency developments, the first relating to the Gold Standard Reserve and the second to the coinage of gold in India, Sir Grey said:—The first has to do with exchange and the requirements of international trade, the second with our internal currency. That there is a nexus between the two cases is clear, but as regards the nature and extent of this nexus, widely different opinions are held. We are familiar with the view that a gold standard is impossible without a gold currency. On the other side it is suggested that the currency in the hands of the people is not to any great extent available when coin has to be sent out of the country in settlement of foreign demands. There is also strong opinion in favour of the view that the support which at times becomes necessary not only in this country but elsewhere against an unfavourable balance of trade can best be found not in the currency in circulation but in strong reserves. I do not intend to enter on a discussion of these rival creeds. I take first the question of the Gold Standard Reserve. That Reserve has already reached the large figure of £22 millions including £4 millions held in rupees in India. But we have never forgotten that, in the troubles of 1907-09, we lost, in little more than a year, no less than £15 millions sterling, and, though we have generally other gold resources on which we could draw, I have always been anxious that the Reserve which is the specially earmarked for the support of exchange should be strengthened. I have at the same time felt that it would be an advantage if a larger proportion of this Reserve were held in liquid gold instead of in securities. On these points we have had, I think, the unanimous support of Indian opinion, but the Secretary of State has not always seen eye to eye with us, and the Council may remember that, a year ago, I was not sanguine that we should succeed in converting him to our view. We have, however, succeeded. The Secretary of State has agreed to raise the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve in London to £25 millions and to hold £5 millions of this amount in gold and his decision is gratifying to me as strengthening our defences against the fall in exchange of which there is always a danger in times of adverse trade conditions.

GOLD COINING.

In regard to the coinage of gold, I may say that the initial section of any one coin would not in fact definitely exclude another, for while recommending to the Secretary of State the coinage of sovereigns, the Government of India referred to the future possibility, should it be considered advisable, of introducing some other smaller coin such as a ten-rupee piece. The sovereign introduces questions of control which as between ourselves and the Royal Mint are difficult of solution. For this or for any other reason, the final decision may, be to begin with, a special Indian coin, but the experience we should gain in coining an Indian piece may show that it would be worth our while to undertake the additional trouble and expense which would be involved in the coining of sovereigns.

On the general question, as I have said, there is much difference of opinion. There are those who seem to regard an institution of a gold mint as a cardinal point in currency policy and expect from it sudden and surprising results. Some are indifferent, regarding a gold mint merely as unnecessary, because they say we already get as much gold coin as we need from abroad, while there are others whose attitude is one of mistrust and condemnation, because they suspect that the establishment of a gold mint implies a radical change in the currency policy of the Government, or because they fear what is called the drain of gold to India. The first to my mind exaggerate the importance of the scheme and are unduly sanguine in forecasting its results. The last, I am confident, are unduly apprehensive.

I cannot of course anticipate the decision that may be reached regarding the denomination of the coin which we should issue but personally I say that the sentiment which favours a special Indian coin is to me easily in elligible. And I hope that our mints will continue to be Indian in the sense of being free from external control. On the whole, India has fought for a gold mint all these years, and personally I am glad that at a time, when my association with the government of this great country draws to a close, the question is being brought to an issue. The Council will appreciate that all I have said in regard to Exchange. Currency, and the coining of gold is subject to a reservation. I refer of course to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith has stated that in the opinion of the Home Government the time has come for an enquiry into (inter alia) questions of currency and finance relating to India by an expert body and preferably by a Royal Commission. I myself believe that our system of currency and finance in India rests on a sufficiently solid foundation. I recognise however that it is the subject of many misunderstandings and of much misconception. A Commission of inquiry will clear the air and by increasing knowledge, it will diminish criticism. I believe that it will be educative rather than destructive. Holding this belief, I await with confidence the result of its deliberations on the currency conditions which I have described and which will now have to be submitted to its judgment.

A Financial Statement, the forerunner of the Budget, has to-day been presented, for the first time, in Delhi, restored to her pride of place as India's Imperial city. Through centuries Kings of every race have fought to win or keep her: the blood of men and the tears of woman have been freely shed to cement the Empires over which her owners have held sway. But I perfer to think of Delhi, not as the prize of conquest or the home of conquerors, but as the capital of a contended empire, the abode of peace and prosperity, of wise and prudent counsels. Such I hope she may ever be.

This is my last Budget, and this day practically ends my career in India.

I shall sever my connection with India with profound sorrow; but I rejoice exceedingly that I shall leave her loyal and prosperous.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAR. 1.

There was a large gathering of members of the Imperial Legislative Council and visitors to hear the annual financial statement. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson began at 11-10 a.m., and resumed his seat at 12-25 amidst loud cheers.

This brought the meeting to a close and it was adjourned to the 5th of March next.

INVESTITURE AT MADRAS.

RAJAH OF PUDUKOTAH DECORATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

Yesterday, in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly at the Banqueting Hall, his Excellency the Governor held an investiture ceremony of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The first to be invested was H. H. the Rajah of Pudukotah, who received the insignia of Knight Grand Commander. His Excellency next conferred the honour, title and degree of Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon Dr. A. J. Bourne. After the conferring of the knighood, Sir A. J. Bourne was invested by His Excellency with the riband and the badge of the K.C.I.E.

The ceremony of decorating new Companions of the Order with the badge of the third class was then proceeded with, those decorated being Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. A. Chatterton, and Mr. F. A. Lodge.

His Excellency next presented the third class badge of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of the India to the Hon. Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne, and the Hon'ble Mr L. Davidson.

The badge of Companion of the Imperial Service Order was then presented to Mohamed Aziz-Ud-Din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur C.R. Moodellier and Rao Bahadur T. S. Rao.

Kaiser-i-Hind medals, first class, were presented to the Hon'ble Mr. T. M. Nair, Miss C. F. Ling, and the Very Rev. Abbe Noel Roudy, while second class Kaiser-i-Hind medals were presented to Miss A. M. Macphail, Mr. W. Fraser, Miss L. Woerner and Mr. P. Narayana Iyer.

G. I. P. DEFICIENCIES.

COMPANIES' REPLY TO UPPER INDIA CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 1.

At yesterday's meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, in moving a vote of thanks to the president and the retiring committee said that he and the administration of the G. I. P. Railway were fully aware of their deficiencies. They were taking steps to cope adequately with the greatly increased traffic. Quadruplication of the line to Thana was approaching completion, and duplication of the line to Nagpore was also progressing, and a great number of refuge-sidings had been already provided. They had received a good grant and were making headway. As regards the President's remarks that the working of that line had not been made a subject of public enquiry, Mr. Rumboll said that Sir Henry Burt of the Railway Board, who had been specially directed to enquire closely into the working of the line, was satisfied that things were being improved.

FIRE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 1.

It is now generally known that a fire occurred on Monday, at the Thole Produce-yard in Karachi, when several bales of cotton were damaged. This has led to the question being raised as to what arrangements are there for extinguishing fires in the Thole Produce-yard and also in the Keamare yards and the Mansfield Import-yard.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Mar. 1.

The total approximate gross earning of the State and Guaranteed Railway from 1st April 1912, to 15th Feb. 1913, show a gain of Rs 4,30,94,212, compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1911-12.

Sanction has been accorded by the Railway Board for the construction of 100 additional covered goods wagons for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and 1 engine, 5 coaching vehicles and 25 brake-vans for the Bijnour-Sara Railway.

Radio stations in and about the Bay of Bengal are to be modernised this year.

CASE OF VITRIOL THROWING.

OFFENDERS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

As regards the two cases of vitriol throwing coming up before the Chief, Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rattigan has confirmed the maximum sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and three months' solitary in the one, and enhanced the sentence of six months' solitary in the other. The judge observed that that class of offence was becoming common and the sooner exemplary punishment was meted out the better.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Calcutta Corporation's budget for 1913-14 shows the estimated receipt of Rs. 1,02,68,187 and expenditure of Rs. 1,08,22,544 against the estimated amounts of Rs. 94,64,203 and Rs. 1,01,68,684 last year. In the year ending Mar. 31 next, the receipts were considerably better than the estimate, being Rs. 96,28,872 and the expenditure was less than the estimate, being Rs. 97,18,571. It is proposed to borrow 23 lakhs this year for permanent works and to carry these works into completion. Further loans of Rs. 40,38,000 will be necessary during the next three years. The total loan required in the next four years will be Rs. 63,38,000, while the Corporation's borrowing capacity is Rs. 98,25,000.

CONSTABLE IMPRISONED FOR BLACKMAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The constable accused of blackmailing a boat manjee after the aviation meeting on the maidan at the beginning of February last by threatening to accuse him of kidnapping a girl he was helping, has been sentenced to six months and ten days' hard labour.

THE PITMAN CENTENARY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Chief Justice presided at the Pitman Centenary meeting in Calcutta last night. Among the speakers were Sir R. N. Mukherjee, who regretted the slow progress of Shorthand in India. It had become a necessity for those intending to enter a commercial career.

ATTEMPTED POLICE BRIBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

A carter was prosecuted for offering a bribe to Constable Liludur Singh who had arrested him for causing an obstruction. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In another similar case another carter was prosecuted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A Constable Monodutt Doby arrested a carter yesterday on the Strand Road, and while being taken to the police station the owner was, it is said, trying to place eight annas into the constable's hands with the object of securing the release of the carter. The bribe, however, was refused, and a case has been instituted against the owner.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday, Mr. Lyon will present the Select Committee reports on the Bill to alter the continuation of the Board of Revenue and amend the Calcutta Burials Act.

Mr. Stephenson will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act with reference to the loans provisions.

The amended draft financial statement for Bengal will then be introduced by the members of the Government in charge of the respective Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Glen will take his seat on Wednesday.

THE LADY HARDINGE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

The following additional sums have been placed at his Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes, as a thank-offering on the occation of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life:—her Highness the Rani Saheba of Hill Tipperah (Bengal), Rs 5,000; his Highness the Maharajah of Orchha, Rs. 2,000; Rajah Durga Persad Singh of Jherria, Rs. 500; Mrs. Gauri Shanker of Allahabad, Rs. 200; Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai of Nadiad, Rs 20; Lala Jivan Singh, Rs. 10; Munshi Abdul Sattars Rs. 10.

These sums will, for the present, be credited to the Lady Hardinge General Charitable funds.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Delhi, Mar. 1.

Capt. Wilmer, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected selected for the Adjutancy of the 9th Brigate, Royal Field Artillery.

Major H. J. R, Twigg, I. M. S., is permitted to retire form 1st Jan. 1913.

Capt. H. A. Hill, 129th Baluchis, is transferred to the temporary half pay list from 15th Febuuary, 1913.

Maj Genl. Llyod Prene, commanding Mhow Division, is granted leave for 5 months and 23 days.

Maj Genl. Wallace will command the Mhow Division during Genl. Payness absence.

Brevet Lt Col. Elsonie is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 52nd Sikhs. Major C. C. Fenner, 59th Rifles, is appointed Commandant 56th Rifles.

Col. Thackwell, R. E., is transferred, from the 5th Mhow Division to the 7th Meerut Division.

Brigadier-General Hudson. General Staff Northern Army, Goes home on leave for 6 months from the beginning of April.

Lieut. Slater, R. E., is posted to the Calcutta section, 1st Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. Roome, R. E., is appointed to the Survey Department.

Lieut. Marriner, West Riding Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, West Riding Regiment, Territorial Force.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain W. H. Anderson, 33rd Light Cavalry, is attached to Divisional Head Quarters, 6th Division, for 6 months.

Captain A. T. Dickinson, Staff Captain, Nasirabad Brigade, to officiate as Brigade Major Nasirabad, Brigade, during absence of Captain Ashburner on leave; Captain C. M. Glynton, 2nd Bn. 3rd Gurkhas, to officiate as staff Captain.

Captain B. H. Selby, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Indore.

Major J. L. R. Gordon, 15th Sikhs, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Loralai.

Captain A. M. Johnson, 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer Bellary.

Lieut. P. G. Loch, 97th Infantry, is appointed 2nd Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf.

Captain J. W. J. Alves, 93rd Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Commission.

REGIMENTAL.

7th Rajputs. Captain W. G. Ayscough to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Royal Field Artillary.—Major G. S. Toway, 9th Ammunition Column, has been posted to 28th Battery.

2nd Bn. The Buffs.—2nd-Lieut. L. P. Causton has been pested from 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

29th Lancers.—Captain O. V. Maetin to be officiating Squadron Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been warned to enbark for India:—

7th Dragoon Guard.—2nd-Lieut. S. A. Sanford.

7th Hussars.—2nd-Lieut. G. R. Chandos-Pols.

2nd Bn. The Buffs.—2nd-Lieut. W. R. Davis.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. H. S. Farebrother, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, 9 months, ex India. Lieut. J. S. Barkworth Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India. Lieut. W. Platt, D. S. O., 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 106 days, ex India; Lieut. N. R. Whittaker, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 8 months, ex India; Captain E. Wehe Kelly, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 8 months, ex India; Major J. F. Bennett, 2nd Lancers, 8 months, ex India; Major G. Knowles, D. S. O., 2nd Lancers, 8 months, ex India; Captain H. C. S. Ward, 2nd Lancers 8 months, ex India; Captain R. C. Goodfellow, 38th Horse, 8 months, in and ex India; Captain G. A. M. Praed, 5th Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Captain C. J. Torrie, 30th Punjabis, 8 months, ex India; Captain E. A. Breithaupt, 63rd Light Infantry, 8 months, in and ex India; Captain J. F. Perkin, 113th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Captain F. S. J. Murray, Supply and Transports, 8 months ex India; Captain M. E. Monteith, 105th Light Infantry, 6 months, in India; Colonel F. Glanville, Royal Engineers, 8 months, ex India; Major R. Sparrow, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex India; Captain A. R. B. Cossart, 'S' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 8 months, ex India; Captain J. L. Philips, 26th Battery. R. F. A., 6 months, 25 days, ex India; Lieut. J. R. C. Dent, 1st, Bn. Royal Inniskillens Fusiliers 1 year, ex India; Lieut. R. A. Gooderidge, Army Veterinary Corps, 6 months, ex India; and Captain C.A.G. Mackenzie. 20th Horse, 8 months, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieut-Colonel H. King, 33rd Punjabis, 6 months, Medical Certificate; Major A. E. McBarnet, 25th Cavalry, 6 months, Medical Certificate; and Major P. C. Searle, 109th Infantry 6 months, Medical Certifictate.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. H. Paget, who did so brilliantly in South Africa, where he got a special promotion to the rank of Major-General for services in the field, will be promoted full General this month when General Sir A. S. Wynn will be retired under the age rules. Lieutenant-General Paget is presently in command of the troops in Ireland.

Major F. B. Maurice, Notts, and Derby Regiment, on appointment as a General Staff officer, 2nd Grade, at the Indian Staff College, Quetta, and is to have the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The troopship Plassy left Southampton on the afternoon of the 12th ultimo on her final trooping trip to the East. She is bringing out some 1300 troops of all arms in drafts, and should reach Bombay on the 6th March. She will remain a week here and leave on the 13th for home with details on board for Southampton where she is due about the 3rd April. The Plassy is now the last of the hired transports' trips.

Transports now to leave are the Dufferin on the 21st inst. and the Hardinge on the 7th March, both of the Royal Indian Marine Service.

The vacancy in the Norfolk Regiment for a Major has been filled by the promotion of Captain and Temporaay Major John B. Orr, D.S.O., who for the past two and a half years has been Major commanding the 3rd Mounted Infantry Battalion, Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, at Kano. Major Orr began his soldiering in the "Holy Boys" in October, 1893, and got his captaincy in 1901 whilst campaigning in South Africa. As a Staff Officer of Mounted infantry, he took part in the fighting for the relief of Kimberley, was present at the actions of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River and Zand River; the operations in the Transvaal, the actions of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill, and various affairs in the Transvaal (mentioned in despatches, D. S. O., Queen's medal with five clasps and King's medal with two clasps).

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FOOD DUTIES.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

London, Feb. 15,

The Earl of Selborne, addressing a Unionist meeting at Liverpool last night, referred to the recent announcement of the leader of the party, Mr. Bonar Law, in respect to the Unionist platform for the next general elections.

While he accepted Mr. Law's decision that food duties for imperial preference purposes should be deferred, he regretted it. The Unionists, Lord Selborne declared, would be unable to complete imperial preference without an adjustment of the food duties, and if the overseas dominions did not receive reciprocity for their Customs preference to the mother country, a day would come when they would make reciprocal bargains with Germany or some other country.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

London Feb. 15.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts yesterday delivered an address at Bristol on the military defence of Britain.

He did not want to arouse an aggressive Jingo spirit. Peace not war, was his earnest desire, but he wished to arouse, foster, and develop a more manly, patriotic spirit in the nation, and to induce its youth to guard their heritage. Universal military training would discourage the swashbuckling tendencies and ambitions of a military caste. Nobody could suggest that the overseas system was making the dominions bellicose or aggressive.

Lord Roberts repudiated the idea of a compulsory military force being used to repress strikes. If the Labour Government of Australia did not fear this, the wage-earners of England had no reason to entertain it. He appealed for funds to enable the National Service League to maintain its crusade.

THE VERONAL CASE.

London, Feb. 15.

The inquest on Hugh Trevanion, who died at Hove from a large dose of veronal, and left a large sum of money to his confidential companion Roe, has resulted in an open verdict.

Yesterday when the adjourned inquest was resumed, Campbell, a Sawnsea jeweller, admitted the story he had told the police about Roe was untrue. He was drunk at the time.

The Coroner, summing up, pointed out that Roe's influence over the deceased was in some respects for good, but there was evidence that Roe had a powerful motive for desiring his death, and his conduct was open to suspicion. The Coroner, however, failed to see any evidence of foul play. On the contrary, it was difficult to see how so large a dose of veronal could be administered without the deceased consenting. The most likely explanation was suicide.

A verdict that there was evidence to show that poison had been administered was returned, and that the jury were of opinion that veronal should be put on the Poison Act schedule.

CHICAGO MOTOR BANDITS,

Chicago. Feb. 15.

The police have captured Robert Webb, an automobile bandit, who recently shot a constable. Webb was captured through information given by telephone exchange employees, who overheard a conversation on the wires.

The police surrounded Webb's retreat and revolvered and clubbed him into insensibility. He was wanted for bank robberies as well as for murder.

MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY.

London, Feb, 16.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its silver medal for gallantry in life-saving to George Justice (coxswain), Kruger (driver) and O'Cartney (deck hand) of the motor-boat President, and to Hughes (coxswain) and Roy Justice (driver), of the motor-boat Controller, in recognition of the risky service they rendered to the steamer South Africa when on fire at Port Adelaide in 1910.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The leading newspapers are much exorcised in mind by the increase this year to the amount of £5,000,000 of the German army vote, combined with Admiral von Tirpitz's suggestion that England and Germany should stop their naval construction rivalry and agree to a ratio of 16 British to 10 German Dreadnoughts.

M. Jacques Bardou, in a newspaper article, urges that President Poincare and M. Jounart should visit London and conclude a new defensive arrangement with England.

BELGIUM ALARMED.

Brussels, Feb. 15.

A secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies discussed the question of defence, after the Premier, M. de Broquentte, had stated as War Minister that he stood on the edge of a volcano and that large forces were massed on the east and the south of Belgium.

It is understood that the Premier was particularly impressed by Germany's military preparations at Elsenberg, where there is a vast manoeuvring camp of the Coblenz German army corps. There is also a great German strategic railway running parallel to the Belgian frontier from Aix-la-Chapelle and other strategic lines to Malmedy.

ESPIONAGE CRUSADE.

Berlin, Feb. 15.

General Egloffsjein, Governor of Strasburg, from which military cipher codes were lately reported to have been abstracted, has been superseded. A new special cipher code is now being devised by the army authorities for the use of governors of fortified towns.

SELLING NAVAL SECRETS.

The arrest is reported in the Press of Dr. Segel, of the German naval construction department, on a charge of selling to the British Admiralty plans of the German submarine torpedo boats.

A FRENCH PURCHASE.

A shop assistant, named Neumann, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for having obtained from a soldier, named Heine, the lock of the new German carbine, and for selling it to the French Embassy in Berlin.

ATLANTIC ICE PATROL.

London Feb. 16.

The Government, in co-operation with the Atlantic shipping companies, is fitting out at Dundee the whaler "Scot," which will carry powerful wireless transmitting equipment, to patrol the North Atlantic in spring, when the Arctic ice fields and icebergs drift furthest south.

This is a precaution against the recurrence of such a disaster as that of the Titanic, as the "Scot" will send warning signals all around when she locates on dangerous ice.

The "Scot" will carry three scientists, to take oceanic geographical and meteorological observations during the patrolling.

A RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, Feb. 16.

The transport-workers at Grimsby, the great fish supply source of London, have struck wourk-because the Great Central Railway Co. has refused their demand for anextra 6d. a day in pay.

AEROPLANE STABILITY.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The French Government, has purchased for use in army aeroplanes, the pendulum invention of M. Moreau, by which the automatic stability of aeroplanes is alleged to be secured.

BOXING.

London, Feb. 15.

The "boxers Curran" and "Sid" Burns sail for Australia by the R. M. S. Orontes.

IN BRIEF.

London, Feb. 15.

A notable sale of draught stock was held yesterday, when 32 of Lord Rothschild's Shire horses were sold at an average price of £454. The highest price was for the champion, Goal Keeper, who realised 4,100 guineas, a record price for a draught stallion.

London, Feb. 15.

The Emigration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute is submitting to the approaching conference of Poor Law Boards a quantity of information relating to the emigration of children to the overseas dominions.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, March 2.

Rain has fallen in Baluchistan. the North West Frontier Province and the Central Provinces. The principal amounts of all are :—Quetta and Parachinar 1 1-2 inches; Chaman and Pachmarhi, 1 inch; Kodaikanal and Tavoy, 1 1-2 inches.

The disturbance, which has given rain in the northwest is slowly moving eastwards. The cloud has extended over the greater part of the Punjab.

Forecast :—Precipitation in the Punjab and the surrounding hills and local showers in the central parts of the country.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st March giving data for the preceding 24 honrs.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the west and central Punjab. The maximum temperature is below the averal in the eastern half of division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess, Day temperature is generally below the average night temperature is in defect in the north eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch and west Central India and in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humadity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below the average in the northeastern district.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisaure in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excessin south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports nearly one inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Light to moderate cloud has spread over the greater portion of the Punjab. Skies have become partially clouded also in the north Bombay Deccan, Berar and Hyderabad. Conditions are slightly unsetled in Berar, north Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

Dry weather prevails everywhere except in the north Punjab and south-east of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error ond induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 1st March, 1913, was 29·870 inches. The height of observatory baromether cistern above zero of the tied gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tied in the stream above Tero of the tied gauge was 10 feet at 10·a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 28th February to 6 a. m. on the 1st March.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total..................	6	7

Total mortality for to-day from all causes ... [illegible]

The Bandmann Opera Company brought a successful season to a close on Saturday night, in Calcutta, when they performed the "Girl in the Taxi" before a record house. The applause was loud and continuous and at the conclusion of the play, actors and audience joined in the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The Company left on Monday morning by the "Angora" for Rangoon, whence they proceed to the Far East. They will return to Calcutta, in the first week of September.

SCOTTISH MISSION SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LADY SYDENHAM.

An interesting function, performed by her Excellency Lady Sydenham on Saturday evening, was the distribution of prizes to the students of the United Free Church Mission High School and Primary Schools for girls. The spacious hall of the Wilson College at Chowpatty was made use of for the occasion, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, especially those interested in educational and mission work, was present. Childern of the Maharatti community, attired in their quaint costumes, were seated cross-legged on the floor, and the elder girls, parents, and friends, were all accommodated in chairs and benches.

Shortly after 5-30 p.m., her Excellency Lady Sydenham, accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., arrived, and was received by Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College. On her Excellency taking her seat a pretty little girl went up and presented an illuminated copy of the programme. A lengthy and interesting exhibition of songs and drills, which was greatly appreciated, was first given by the girls. The Cane Drill and the Indian Club Drill performed with remarkable grace and, ease by the Middle and High Schools girls under the direction of Mrs. Jenkins, deserve special mention.

Prof. Normand of the Wilson College then read the report of the schools for the past year. The report stated that not less than eighty-four years ago Mrs. Wilson founded a school for the education of the girls of Bombay, and within the short period of six months she had 120 scholars under her care. Subsequently a number of schools were started, and they eventually culminated into an Anglo-Vernacular High School, which led directly to the Wilson College and two other primary schools. These were located at Ambroli, Girgaum, and Gawlia Tank Road.

During the past year a re-arrangement has been effected by which instead of the work of superintendence being shared by two ladies, it is now divided among three, each of whom, has in addition, her definite relation to the High School where she is a regular member of the staff. By this means, pupils who continue their studies after passing through a vernacular preparatory school, will find they are not completely strangers when they join the High School, and they will not lose time through shyness or unfamiliar conditions in the first days of their new surroundings. The work of the junior schools is carefully graded to suit the requirements of possible advanced studies, but the education given in them is also arranged to be, as far as possible, a complete one. For those girls who cannot undertake the work of a high school education after their vernacular course is finished, there exists in each of the city schools a home education class in which special attention is given to English. Another aim which is prominent in the educational ideals of the schools is the encouragement of the study of Marathi. It is sad to see the study of English pursued to the exclusion of the vernacular, and one wishes that more could be done to counteract this. To some parents education merely seems to mean a knowledge of English, and their children grow up scarcely able to write a correct line in their mother-tongue. A thorough knowledge of English is, of course, indispensable, but, for this end, it is not necessary that so fine a language as Marathi should be neglected, and we do all we can to have it carefully taught.

The number of children enrolled in the three schools is 643. Of these, 245 are at Ambroli School, 213 at Girgaum School, and 185 in the Vernacular and High School, at Gawalia Tank Road. The number of girls in the Anglo-Vernacular department is 85, with a Matriculation class of 8 students. Of these numbers 37 are boarders, and attend the school at Gawalia Tank Road.

A new step during the past year has been the formation of a small hostel for Hindu pupils, who have separate arrangements for cooking and meals, but otherwise share the life of the school. The number of boarders in the Christian and Hindu hostels is kept small of set purpose, that there may be a real home atmosphere in the household, and that each girl may receive individual care and attention. As a result of the small numbers, a greater proficiency in conversational English is obtainable. The mixing together in school and play hours of girls of the Hindu and Christian communities has advantages on both sides. The Hindu girls gain something of the independence and initiative which is characteristic of the Christian girls, while the Christian girls, in their turn, gain from their Hindu school friends something of the gentle grace of the typical Hindu woman, which is so full of old-world charm and which one regrets to own, has tended somewhat to disappear with the spread of modern education. It is also our aim to keep alive the sympathies of the Indian Christian girls with their own people, for there is a danger of Indian Christian girls being brought up in such separation from their Hindu countrywomen that they lose touch with national ideals, and are apt to form an isolated community, appearing at times almost like foreigners to members of their own race.

The annual Government inspections of the schools took place in October last. Miss Corkery has written sympathetic and satisfactory reports. She refers to the hostels as being "admirably managed" and she commends in particular the English, Sanskrit, needlework, and drawing of the School at Gawalia Tank Road. She also lays stress upon the advantage which has followed the regular instruction given to the girls in physical culture. The Girgaum School was inspected with a view to re-assessment, with the gratifying result that the Government Grant has been doubled. In the IV Standard Vernacular examination, all but one of the pupils sent up from the Gawalia Tank Road School, passed. In the Girgaum and Ambroli Schools all the candidates passed without exception. The results of the School of Art Drawing examination were also good. The report concluded with an appreciation of the wise counsel and sympathetic interest bestowed so constantly upon them by Dr. Mackichan, the honoured Principal of Wilson College.

Her Excellency then distributed the prizes which consisted of books, dolls and fancy articles. Then addressing the gathering, her Excellency said :—

LADY SYDENHAM'S SPEECH.

"Dr. Mackichan, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am very pleased to be able, before leaving India, to give away the prizes of the three Girls' Schools of the United Free Church Mission in Bombay. I believe I have had the pleasure of presenting prizes in other years to some of the girls attending these schools in their own buildings, but I am particularly glad to see the three schools assembled together for their common Prize Day. The report tells us that 643 pupils are now receiving instruction under the care of the members of the Scottish Church, showing the great advance which has taken place in this excellent work. In the past 84 years, at least four generations of women in Bombay must have been educated by the same mission, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits which have been conferred upon them. The name of Mrs. Wilson, who started schools here for girls in 1829 and set a bright example which many since have followed, should always be revered in our city. The past year's change into a system of three vernacular schools, culminating in an Anglo-Vernacular High School leading directly to Wilson College, marks a great advance which we have met to celebrate.

ADVANTAGE OF COMBINED FORCES

It must be a great advantage to combine your forces. Co-operation is a watchword of the 20th century and past experience of many kinds has proved its value, not only from the economic but from the moral point of view. To bring people together for a good common object is always a gain, and in India especially. I am sure you will find this result in the changes you have effected with regard to your schools. I am glad to know that you make a special point of the pupils studying Marathi, thus encouraging their mother-tongue. This need not mean the neglect of English which is quite necessary; but by teaching in the vernacular until English is acquired, time can be saved to both teachers and pupils. The new hostel for Hindu pupils marks another great step in progress, and your idea of mixing the Hindu and Christians together in school and play hours is a very happy one. Each can learn something from the other, and to inculcate mutual understanding and regard must be a real gain. It is most satisfactory that the annual Government inspection has produced such a good report, and I am very glad to hear that the Inspectress already notices the advantage which has followed the regular instruction given to the girls in physical culture. It is also most encouraging to find that the schools have done so well in examinations.

SYMPATHY-THE GREATEST JEWEL.

But perhaps what is best of all is to hear that the teaching staff has entered with enthusiasm into all the new arrangements, showing that their hearts are in their work, ensuring the gratitude and affection of their pupils. When such a happy state of things exists, there is no limit to the progress in the highest and truest sense that the schools can make. Sympathy between the mistress and the pupil, which means everything in education, because it implies the exercise of good influence, far more than book-learning, help to the making of character.

'I think that of all the treasures
That fell from the lap of God,
And scattered themselves through the mazes
Of paths that men have since trod,
Sympathy is the greatest of jewels ;
The rarest of all its kind,
The gem most nearly royal—
Yet the hardest of all to find.'

I congratulate all the prize-winners, and I hope they will draw encouragement from their success. Remember that the best prize life can give to us is the sense of duty faithfully performed. May you all win that prize in the years to come. And now I wish every success to all the schools under the care of the United Free Church Mission, and may the good work they are doing increase and multiply in the future as it has in the past."

Dr. Mackichan then in an eloquent speech spoke of the deep interest evinced by her Excellency in the cause of female education in this city and presidency, and for which they were all placed under deep obligation. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency for kindly distributing the prizes, and in honour of her Excellency's presence on the occasion, he announced a holiday to the school.

After the singing of the National Anthem her Excellency departed amidst enthusiastic cheers.

CONSTIPATION.
IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills, until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels ; they cleanse and tone the sluggish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle ; all dealers., Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed, the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin ; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The announcement that the Government of the Straits Settlements have raised the price of opium twenty per cent. was not unexpected. As the Indian price of uncertificated opium has risen rapidly since the sales of certificated chests were stopped, the Singapore authorities have necessarily to protect themselves. They have to buy their opium in, India, and hence as they pay more for it they must advance the retail price in the Straits, where the sales are a Government monopoly.

The Food Consumptives Need
TO BUILD THEM UP
'Kepler' Solution
(Trade Mark)
Contains all the nourishing and vitalising elements which Nature requires to repair the wasted body and restore the vitality. Every spoonful goes to increase the weight and strength. A priceless tonic-food for persons recovering from fever, etc.
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SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER' REFUSE IMITATIONS

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

MOLESTING A GIRL.

A case that created some sensation in Bombay and Kolaba came up again on appeal before the Bombay High Court, for sanction to prosecute the original complainant in the charge of criminal breach of trust against a girl aged 14, named Krishnabai (accused No. 1) and Durgabai (her mother, and accused No. 2) preferred by one Ramchandra Ganesh Sahasrabudhe of Bombay.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao heard and decided the matter on Friday evening.

Krishnabai (a Maratha) and her mother live in the village of Neral in the taluk of Karjat. Ramchandra Ganesh Sahasrabudhe was a friend of the girls' father in Bombay when the two families were neighbours. After the father's death the girl lived in her village where Ramchandra had business connections. On one occasion Ramchandra on the pretext of selecting a bridegroom for the girl had her photographed bedecked in ornaments. Ramchandra, it is alleged, behaved very badly towards the girl when she went to his house, and as a sequel Ramchandra had to pay a fine of Rs. 200 to be used for the marriage expenses of the girl. Ramchandra, to wreak his vengeance charged her and her mother with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments and one ornament was found with them in a bundle.

Mr. M. S. Jaykar, sub-divisional Magistrate of Kolaba, fined the girl and her mother Rs. 75 each. On appeal, however, the Judge reversed the sentence and very strongly criticised the conduct of the complainant, who, he said, had brought a maliciously false charge to ruin an innocent girl.

Being acquitted, the girl and the mother prayed for sanction to prosecute the complainant, Ramchandra, under sect. 211, I. P. C., for bringing a false charge against them. The Judge while expressing himself strongly in regard to Ramchandra's character and saying that he should not go unpunished, yet refused to grant sanction applied for.

Against this decision the girl and the mother appealed to the High Court and prayed for sanction to prosecute Ramchandra. Messrs. Shingne and Nigsure appeared for the applicants. Mr. R. W. Desai, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown, and Messrs. Weldon and W. R. Pradhan for the opponents.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Shingne, said that justice did not demand the prosecution of the complainant Ramchandra. Their Lordships therefore rejected the prayer.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

The case in which Kastirchand Ahirchand sued Gulabchand and others for dissolution of partnership was on Saturday referred to the Commissioner for settling the proportions and accounts, by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

On Friday his Lordship had ordered the name of Prof. Gajjar to be dropped from the list of defendants; and on Saturday a few more points were settled.

His Lordship after hearing both sides, held that the plaintiff had completely answered the objection that the suit was barred by limitation under secs. 14 and 19 of the Limitation Act. His Lordship found that it was not so barred, and the onus lay on Mr. Kanga to proceed.

Mr. Kanga said that the other two legal issues had to be fought out, once more on limitation and the second one on "res justicata."

His Lordship found the issue of "res judicata" in the negative. His Lordship further held that defendant No. 1's counterclaim was protected by sec. 14 of the Civil Procedure Code and was not barred by limmitation.

Finally his Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner to settle the details and report.

THE POLICE COURTS.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Deputy Inspector Home charged Abdul Gaffoor, a Mahomedan servant in the employ of Mr. Robert Fleming, a European cotton-broker residing at Northcote House, Colaba, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 95.

Mr. Fleming stated that he had entrusted the accused with the amount to pay certain bills on the 16th of January, and the next day the servant had disappeared taking away all his belongings. Subsequently Mr. Fleming was informed by another servant that the accused had not paid the bills, and they were found secreted among other articles in the cupboard. Mr. Fleming then paid the bills and informed the police who traced the accused to Agra, his native place.

The accused denied that any money had been given him or that he had been told to pay any bills. He was ill and wanted to go to his native place, but his master would not give him leave and so he went away.

His Worship sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CHIEF'S JEWELLERY.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Cauty charged Kalidin Balak, Bhaghirathi Suryapalsing, and Ridansing, with theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 891, belonging to Kumar Devisinghji, a brother of his Highness the Jam of Jamnagar.

Kumar Devasingji came to Bombay and stayed in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Mulji Jehta at Walkeswar. On the 15th of last month the articles were missed and as suspicion rested on the scond accused, he was detained and handed over to the charge of the first accused, the caretaker of the bungalow, who allowed him to escape. The police in the course of a search came across some of the missing articles in the first accused's room. On this he was arrested and it transpired that the second accused was a friend of his and that they had committed the theft together. The third accused was subsequently arrested on suspicion, but as there was nothing in the evidence to substantiate the charge against him, he was acquitted. The two others were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Cassum Ismail, of the Colaba Sub-Division, charged Manvad Francis Pacheco, a Goanese butler living at Mazagon, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ring valued at Rs. 12. On the 24th of last month the accused went to an acquaintance of his, Santan Rozario Pinto, another Goanese butler, living at Colaba-causeway, and obtained from him the loan of the ring. The accused informed him that the ring was required the next day as he wanted a photograph of his taken. The complainant was promised that it would be returned after that. The accused not only failed to keep his word, but tried to evade the complainant, who learned that the accused had pledged the ring with a Marwari for Rs. 5. The police recovered the ring from the Marwari and arrested the accused.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25; or, in default five days' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan of the Harbour Police, on Saturday, charged an Arab named Hajee Kader bin Abdul with importing arms and ammunition without a licence.

The accused was a passenger from the "Haj," on board the pilgrim steamer "Mansuri," which arrived in Bombay on Friday last. During the Customs examination of the passengers' luggage at Ballard Pier, the accused was noticed to throw away a bundle which on inspection was found to contain a loaded revolver forty cartridges and thirty-nine buckshot. The accused denied all knowledge of the ownership of the bundle. His story to the Magistrate was to the effect that the articles had been entrusted to him by a fellow-pilgrim at Mecca and as the latter had died just before the date of sailing it lay on accused to bring them to Bombay.

He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

H. E. the Governor of Madras has been pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

A man writes a correspondent, who moves in social circles and amongst the clubs in Calcutta a good deal declares that Auction Bridge and card games of all kinds are declining in popularity, and not even the variant known as "Royal Spades" will restore Auction to its old place of favour. Is this disappearance, of the gambling spirit due it is asked, to the disappearance of the Government of India ?

Kurulli Chekkon, a notorious outlaw, who had long harried a considerable part of the North Malabar country-side and evaded capture, in spite of a heavy price upon his head, has now come by his death under curious circumstances, writes a Calicut correspondent. It would appear that, in an encounter with a Kurichier, or jungleman, in a forest near Nadapuram, Chekkon shot at the other man with a gun and was shot in turn with a bow, the arrow getting home with fatal effect. The encounter seems to have been witnessed by several persons.

Bombay race course has seen two racing accidents se lately. Now a strange accident to a race horse is reported from Nuwara Fliya. A regrettable accident has occurred to the well-known racer, Bun the Baker, belonging to Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa. The horse was taken to the racecourse with others for his usual exercise, but he broke loose when saddled and ready for mounting and bolted through the town to Mr. de Soysa's bungalow "Borlam." The hanging reinftripped him near the Golf Club but the animal was soon on his feet and careered wildly away. While taking a sharp curve under the lee of Daisy Bank he fell badly again, breaking his fetlock. The animal lay for a couple of hours in agony on the roadside and was afterwards removed to "Borlam," near by, and shot.

THIS AND THAT.

How often the subject "Things we have never seen" crops up in the conversation of mediocre talkers. With what relief one would thrash the bore who, with smiling face, brings out the old, old story of the dead donkey or the meat going into the butcher's shop. What enormous satisfaction one would gain from squeezing the gullet that voiced the question concerning policemen tying up their bootlaces. Yet, for some reason, day after day, these chestnuts are hurled at our inoffensive heads and with an attention corresponding to our politeness we meekly submit. A few days ago, however, the problem was presented to me in a slightly more novel form. As my inquisitor pointed out, quite distinct from these "things we have never seen" are those still more curious objects which though often observed in certain surroundings have such a mysterious and shady origin that if we desired to possess them we should be at a loss to know where to apply. Imagine, dear reader, that you contemplated entering the ranks of the bookmakers; where in the world would you purchase the beautiful leather satchel embellished with a fine brass name-plate affected by the sporting fraternity ? I personally, have looked in the price-lists of the greater emporiums for some mention of the necessary article but have invariably drawn them blank; nor have I ever seen one in the windows of the purse and bag-makers. This certainly seems strange ! Again, a short time ago, attempting to buy as an anchor for a lawn-tennis post, one of those gigantic nails with which the road-breaker plies his trade. I had another annoying failure. One would quote endless examples of a similar kind. Tell me, for instance, the tradesman who stocks the cracksman's telescopic ladder or could without a moment's delay produce a "hold-out," that indispensable adjunct of the "clever" card-player. The latter, though I believe obtainable from the New York "dealers in club requisites," would, I should imagine, be an exceptionally difficult thing to discover in Bombay. If any one, who reads these lines, thinks the contrary, let him hold his peace, for a too intimate knowledge of such little refinement is apt to cause even one's best tried friends to look askance and perhaps to make indirect enquiries into one's carefully concealed antecedents.

The Bombay Light Horse, which is now in camp at Santa Cruz, will, no doubt, during their fortnight's open-air do a lot of hard work and it is to be hoped, as a consequence, improve on certain exhibitions which they have lately given on the sands at Churchgate. The energy and enthusiasm of the members of this old-established corps is extremely praiseworthy but it is questionable if a large amount of the time they use is not misspent. I take it that the job the Light Horse expect to be required to tackle, is the quelling of any disturbances or riots occurring within the town of Bombay. Mobs amok in bazaar streets would be their prey, not a regular army or even guerilla hordes in the open country. Their training then, if this be true, should be upon the prospective battleground. and not upon the flats near the Jackal Club, a situation in which it can be guaranteed, they will never fire a shot to kill. Their duty, in time of emergency, will be that of supplementing and replacing a fatigued police and consequently they should be adequately trained in such work. Yet their ignorance, through no fault of their own, of Bombay police work is absolutely illimitable. One for instance may be certain that practically none of these volunteers know anything of the geography of the place. How useful it would be when told to go to the J. J. Hospital to have accurate information as to the position of Sower Hill. Yet, because of the training these amateur soldiers would for reasons of this kind in the moment of stress, be reduced to painful helplessness. All honour to the men who give up their time for their country's good, but it is lamentable that their patriotic efforts should be nearly nullified by mismanagement.

A little trouble-saving idea that appeared upon the market just about Christmas, struck me as extremely natty. It took the form of a shaving brush which required no soap, for when applied vigorously to the face, a beautiful lather automatically exuded from the bristles. The extension of this principle to other forms of brushes would supply a long-felt want. How delightful it would be to own a tooth-cleaning contrivance that would render unnecessary the possession of a box of powder. Never again should we have to experience that bomb-explosion whichis the inevitable consequence of opening for the first time a new and too generously filled tin of Carbolic powder. Why is it that the manufacturers of these toilet requisites pack them with so liberal a hand that on removing the lid, at least half the contents spurt out and in a crimson cloud burst on to the floor ? Their theory, I think, must be that of the mustard-makers who say that by reason of what is wasted not used their fortunes are accumulated. An apparatus of similar character, the automatic-oiling hair-brush, would be an enormous blessing to us mere males. The barber, armed with this ingenious implement would spare us the nauseating procedure of pouring a pool of greasy fluid into his grubly palms and then applying them with message-like movements to our shrinking locks. In all humility, I offer the above suggestions gratis to the careful consideration of clever inventors with the single stipulation that I receive, post free, a best quality sample of their labours.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN BOMBAY.

The Public Services Commission commenced its work in Bombay on Saturday, at the Bombay Secretariat, when Lord Islington, the Chairman of the Commission presided and the other members present were; Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Murray Hammick, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Theodore Morrison, Mr. A. H. L. Fisher, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, Mr. F. G. Sly, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Godbole, and Mr. Joglekar.

The commissions will remain in Bombay, until the 13th instant, when the members will leave for Nagpur. In Bombay it will hold eight sittings and examine thirty-two witnesses.

The programme for the examination of oral witnesses is as follows:—

Monday, March 3rd.—His Highness the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Bombay; Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Belgaum; and Mr. Phirozeshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge, Broach.

Tuesday, March 4th.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Barrow, Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, Satara; Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies, Poona: and the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Batchelors, I. C. S., Judge, High Court.

Thursday, March 6th.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner, Poona; Mr. Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale, Sub-Judge, Hareri; and Mr. Crerar (Government representative).

Friday, March 7th.—The Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., Rao Bahadur Raghunath Venkaji Subnis, Kolhapur State; Rao Bahadur Rudragavda Chenvirgavda Artal, I. S. O., Deputy-Collector, Belgaum; and Mr. H. S. Laurence I. C. S., Collector, Karachi.

Monday, March 10th.—The Hon'ble Sir Narayanrao Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., Judge, High Court; Mr. Hormasji Adeshir Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, Bombay; Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., Bombay; and the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, K. C. I. E.

Tuesday, March 11th.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Hyderabad (Sind), Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha, Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director, Public Instruction, Bombay.

Wednesday, March 12th.—The Hon'ble Sirdar Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart. C. I. E., Ahmedabad; Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Editor, "Kesari", Poona; the Hon'ble Mr. Kothari, and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krisha Sathe, Sholapur.

On Saturday, the commission examined the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Principal Paranjpye, Principal of the Ferguson College, Poona, Mr. P. J. Mead, Collector of Ahmednagar, and the Rev. Canon Rivington, Gadag.

The witnesses submitted replies to the questions set by the Commission, and the Commissioners put some further questions for the purpose of the explanation of the statements made by the witnesses.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, stated that he accepted the system of recrutment by competitive examination in England. His Lordship was opposed to any system of simultaneous examinations.

He was of opinion that a special grant should be made to a civilian proceeding home on study-leave to enable him to read in the chambers of some eminent barrister at home and attend the law courts. This would give him confidence and enable him better to meet the legal acumen generally displayed by Indian Lawyers.

The early training of an Indian Civil Servant was very valuable not only in executive work, but also in his judicial work. He had strong objections to District Judgeships being recruited from the Bar. He did not attach much importance to a member of the Civil Service being called to the Bar, when on study leave as it was of no use to him in his capacity as a District Judge. Witness was certainly of opinion that Assistant Judges with doing criminal work, and Subordinate Judges with Appellate powers would receive a higher rate of pay or a special allowance. He was not aware that the position of the Subordinate Judges as to pay was now worse than what it was 35 years ago. He had heard that statement but had no opportunity of examining it. He was of opinion that the quality of their work was certainly good. He considered that not less than three judgeships in the Bombay High Court should be reserved by statute as was at present the case under the High Court's Act for officers recruited from the Indian Civil Service (1) because their experience in the Districts made them valuable colleagues on Appellate Benches trying civil and criminal appeals from the districts, and (2) because their experience rendered them of great assistance in dealing with the many questions which arose in connection with judicial administration in the districts. In order to proived the High Court with a supply of judges from the Indian Civil Service, it was necessary to reserve a considerable number of District and Sessions Judgeships for that service.

Natives of India unless they had had special experience of criminal work were better suited for the trial of civil than criminal cases. There were many good civil judges in the subordinate judicial service, but the failure of Natives of India as criminal judges has often been noticed.

PRINCIPAL PARANJPYE'S SUGGESTIONS.

Principal Paranjpye suggested the holding of simultaneous examinations and changes in the syllabus. He proceeded to say:

I would strongly advocate a system of simultaneous examinations both in India and in England, open in both cases to all persons. This would do away with the feeling of injustice that many promising men have. The examinations should be in all respects the same—in the point of papers, examiners and final result. The result list must be the same. If there is any the least difference, I think that an unwritten rule would soon be made by which people who pass through the Indian examination will come to be regarded as generally—at any rate socially—inferior. At present after an Indian gets into the Civil Service, he labours under no disqualification—except perhaps when selection is made for the highest posts in the service. He is generally taken for what he is worth. Hence I am strongly opposed to anything by which the "esprit de corps" of the Service is lessened I proceed to consider some of the objections against a system of simultaneous examinations. First as to practical objections: These are not insuperable in subjects in which the examination is only in written papers. In those subjects in which there is an oral or practical examination, the same examiners should be seni to India. These subjects are French, German, Italian, and the Sciences. These are not likely to be candidates in all the first three as considerable acquaintance with the spoken languages which is expected can only be obtained in France, Germany and Italy respectively. Candidates who offer them will thus be already in Europe, and perhaps the examination will not require to be held in them in India. With regard to a separate examination in India, for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Pranjpye stated that it might nominally help to get more Indians in, but there was sure to be immediate differentiation between men recruited in England and in India; and what was Indians desired the Service itself in its reality and not a "nominis umbra." Witness did not think and fixed proportion need be laid down even if there simultaneous examinations, for he did not anticipate the time when such a hardand-fast proportion would be necessary. The majority. of successful candidates and would continue to be Englishmen for very many years to come. Again speaking frankly, Indians would not have confidence in the results of an examination conducted here Dame rumour had it that in some cases the results of the open competion for the Provincial Civil Service when it was open were faked so as to get a previously prepared result. The rumour of course sure to be wrong but the fact that there was such an impression was sure to make the examination lose its importance. On the other hand the Civil Service Commissioners in England, had the full confidence of the public, and a person selected in an examination conducted under their auspices was sure to be accepted as better than one who had failed. All that people wanted, was afficient administration and also officers that they could respect for their ability, character and manners. Witness would as soon have a Mahomedan, or a Bengali, or an English Collector, provided all had got the same spirit which was broadly called British; advauced edueation on modern lines would give this spirit to most men.

A COLLECTOR'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. C. Mead, Collector of Ahmednagar, in the course of his evidence stated that for both Europeans and Natives, India, a system of preliminary nomination was advisable. No Natives of India should be selected by nomination and examination at an earlier date than Europeans and then sent to an approved University with a sufficient allowance. If natives of India were to be admitted in larger numbers under more favourable conditions, they must be given an opportunity to acquire western standards by long residence and training in England. Their final selection should depend on their success in some approved tripos to secure their working properly while at the University. An examination in India (after nomination) was perhaps desirable to save expense to poorer but approved 'Natives of India' but any large increase or possible increase of native Civilians with only a small veneer of Western civilisation was to be strongly deprecated. A long training in England was essential to secure 'Natives' with the same standard of efficiency and avoid the administrative embarrassment due to the necessity for frequent transfers. The pay suitable to an European Civilian or to a native who had adopted European standards was ridiculously high for a native who had preserved his old standards. However able the latter be he was not worth the price of an European, good administrator, because he had not and could never have the same detached position and "recognised impartiality.

OPINION OF A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Canon Rivington of Gadag was the last witness examined on Saturday. He accepted the present system of completive examination in England for the Indian Civil Service as generally satisfactory. He would be sorry he said, to see the number of posts at present held by Europeans lessened. He gave his reasons for this as under: would it be found that the trading and cultivating classes preferred that an European officer should be at the head of affairs as assuring to them fair treatment in the various casts conflicts that arose, and in other matters in which they feared, rightly or wrongly, 'partiality or a laxity. The idea of handing over the supervision of Co-operative Credit Societies to local officers which, in this district, would mean to Indians, was not at all acceptable. He had been in India since the end of 1877, and living in that district since 1894, and for a considerable period had been a nominated member of the Municipality, and had been brought into contact with the officers in charge of the Takua who had almost invariably been Indians, Deputy Collectors, either promoted from lower grades, or of the Provincial Service. However good their work, he did not think they could have done well without an European Collector at the head of affairs, both as a support to the authority of the Deputy Collector, and also, on occasion, to stimulate or correct its exercise. His experience was that the initiation of the sanitary measures, and of plague preventive measures such as inoculation, etc., came from the Eurapean Collector rather than the Deputy Collector the read advancement of India, would be best secured by the continuance of the present system by which, under sympathetic officers India was gradually being trained in the work of self-Government. It has often been a matter of surprise to him to find how well the Commissioners and Collectors were acquainted with the conditions of their districts, and those who had met had not been wanting in sympathy for the people. Some Indian gentlemen, who desired a simultaneous examination, told him they did so not because they found fault with the present administration in this district, but because they desired that more of the higher posts should be open to qualified Indians. Witness had not come across a single Indian who was qualified to hold the post of a collector.

The commission then adjourned till this morning at 10-30 a. m.

A statement appeared in a contemporary recently, says the "Statesman," to the effect that the Eastern Bengal State Railway had been asked by the Railway Board to submit an estimate of the cost of electrifying the suburban service between Sealdah and Naihati. It was added that an estimate was now being prepared and would shortly be submitted to the Railway Board. This is not correct. What happened was that some time ago, Mr. Charles H. Merz, a member of the firm of Messrs. Merz and McLellan, London electricians, who have made a specialty of electrifying railways, came to Calcutta, and saw the heads of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, on the subject of electrifying the suburban lines. Mr. Merz has now returned to London, and is preparing an estimate of the cost, which, when completed, he will submit to the manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If the estimate is satisfactory, and the scheme shows a saving of time and of working expenses, it will then be submitted to the Railway Board, but some time will elapse before any decision is arrived at, as the estimate is not expected to reach Sealdah, for two or three months.

LORD WILLINGDON.

DRAFT ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to draft an address to Lord Willingdon Governor-Designate of Bombay, and to be presented to him on his arrival on April 4th, has submitted the following draft, and it appears on the March Agenda of the Corporation:—

To the right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Lord Willingdon, Governor-Designate of Bombay.

May it please Your Lordship,

We, the president and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to offer to Your Lordship our cordial greetings and welcome on your landing in our City to undertake the Government of this Presidency.

Your Lordship's assumption of the reins of office occurs at a favourable moment The peoples of India in general and of this Presidency in particular are still under the influence of that epochmaking event of sixteen months ago, when Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed at this spot and were graciously pleased personally to acquaint themselves with their Indian subjects. The great wave of loyalty which then passed over the length and breadth of this historic land and the devotion and attachment to the Throne evinced by all classes of Their Majesties' subjects are facts the great importance of which will be indelibly impressed on the pages of history. The task of Government mnst assuredly be lighter when the affection and co-operation of the classes governed are secured. We take this opportunity of assuring Your Lordship that the Corporation will be ever ready loyally to co-operate with Your Excellency's Government on all questions relating to the development and improvement of this City of which we are all so proud.

Your Lordship's experience of over a decade in the House of Commons will be of great value in guiding the decision of Government on the important civic problems with which we are more immediately concerned.

We feel confident that Your Lordship will continue the unremitting interest shown in the welfare of this City by Your Lordship's eminent predecessor in office, under whose auspices the Corporation have assured the heirship of the great estate which is being built up by the City Improvement Trust.

Turning to our most immediately pressing local questions, we have already taken active steps towards undertaking words for the improvement of our water supply which will before they are completed involve an expenditure of over 92 lakhs. We have also under consideration proposals for the improvement of sanitation and of the amenities of the City and for ensuring more healthful dwellings for its inhabitants. The burden of these projcts will be a heavy one, but our finances are in a sound condition and we look forward to the future with confidence and hope. It will be our earnest endeavour to assist in the development of our industries and by bringing science to the help of nature to make this City still more worthy of its beautiful setting. We are not unmindful of the calls that are being made and will be made upon us for the extension of medical relief and for the development of primary education, and we shall be prepared to do our utmost to meet these demands as they come before us.

We beg to extend to Lady Willingdon our warmest welcome. It is with pleasure that we recall that Her Excellency will not be landing on these shores for the first time. We trust that the pleasant impressions of Her Excellency's visit to this City, on board the Sunbeam, will be renewed and deepened by all that she sees in our midst. During her stay among us, Her Excellency will have many opportunities for the exercise of that mission of mercy to which she has given so much attention in her native land.

It is, in conclusion, our earnest prayer that you may be blessed with health and strength to carry out the arduous duties of your high offiice and that Your Lordshp's period of office may be characterised by prosperity and general happiness among the people of this Presidency.

GALLERY AND STUDIO.

MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Although the seventh annual exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters at the Institute in Piccadilly does not vary in any important qualities from the six that have gone before, it contains the work of a group of clever young painters—who have at least, the independent view—and, in the larger gallery, it has a freshness of "ensemble" which encourages the visitor to detailed examination. We need not expect surprises in British portraiture. One could hardly recommend the art of M. Picasso, for example, as a suitable method to fill up the gaps in the stately line of English family portraits. The sitter and the sitter's friends, as well as the painted, are involved in the painting of a portrait, and there are not many favourable opportunities for experiment. So, most of the painters keep to the safe line of tradition, and thus challenge comparison with the great art of the past.

As usual, one is often conscious in many portraits of an Eastern rigidity of expression of a fixed stolidity of feature that reminds us of the phlegmatic figures of Indian art. But the placidity and monumental calm of their progenitors is lacking. This fixity of feature is the result of indifferent craftsmanship; of the sacrifice of movement to a disire to copy the outward aspect of the subject. It happens often that the quite arbitrary lines of a caricature, imitating nothing, will contain more life than the most elaborate portrait. Many of the pictures at the Society have been tickled to death by a fretful detail that has altogether concealed the spiritual significance of the model.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mr. C. F. B. Cadell contributes some clever but rather empty work. His portrait of a chef surrounded by dishes and fruit is a kaleidoscope of brilliant splashes of colours, seen freshly and recorded with dexterity, but we soon become conscious of its restlessness and lack of construction and of the essential limitations of a method that is so singularly unselective. It appeals to us with no greater force than an artist's palette. Mr. Cadell's lack of the plastic sense is again seen in his unsubstantial portrait of a Spanish bull-fighter, "El Chulo."

Mr. George W. Lambert's art has great variety, but a little too much of the showman's spirit in it. His allegorical portrait, "The Actress," is quite unconvincing in the sense that he never intended it to be serious, only an exhibition of cleverness to take the town. The idea is amusing, but it fails in the uncompleted central figure, heavy and rotund in design, and in the photographic head of the boy on the right. Two portraits of children by Mr. Lambert have a Florentine inspiration that is very charming. Mr. Glyn Philpot suggests both life and dignity in his portrait of "Mrs. Frederic Morrell," and he also shows a masterly study, "Head of a Negro." Mr. Fiddes Watts's two portraits are in the direct line of Scottish portraiture from Raeburn to Sir George Reid, but are rather more pallid in coour and timid in handling than earlier work by the same painter. I can only note, among other work to be carefully examined, the Contributions of Mr. Alex. Jameson, Mr. John Da Oosta, Mr. Louis Ginnett, and the truly masterly character study, "Sir Murland Evans," by Mr. Gerard Chowne.

THE DEFENCE OF OFFICIAL ART.

The defenders of official British Art are evidently hard pressed by the advance of the new and more enlightened ideals which are stirring the minds and arousing the imaginations of artists in every country in the world. Not otherwise can one explain the choice of Sir William Richmond as champion. Surely, a good cause can command more reason and more temperance of statement than Sir William's polemical methods allow. He is at it again in the "Nation Review" for February, with fearsome war-whoops and wild cries of vengeance, showing plainly by his violence, that he feels the grounds slipping from under his feet, and knows that the numbing conventions and selfish privileges of Royal Academical painting are past revival. No writer on art can want a more enlivening antagonist, for Sir William is a very weathercock of criticism, and indicates the direction of the wind to a nicety. It is still the reception of the Tadema exhibition that agitates him, for like everybody else interested in painting, he has been struck by the impassiveness of the public, and, in his quite familiar manner, seeks to lay the blame on those terrible "blighters" the art critics. Mr. Dick was haunted by one head of King Charles, but Sir William in tormented by dozens. If only he could be gently persuaded to pursue his inquiries at greater length and with less heat, he would find that the critics have nothing to do with the attitude of the public.

TADEMA AND THE ACADEMY.

Tadema, we all agree, was a master craftman in a certain narrow field of imitation, a charming personality, and an indefatigable labourer. For all these things his friends and the public have given him his full measure of fame. But his pictures do not touch the heart or stir the emotions, because he never projected his own delightful temperament into them, and the perfections of their workmanship repeated again and again by skill of hand only, become positively boring. If the Academy had exhibited one picture only by Tadema, we would all have chaunted hymns to its excellence. The Adademy ordered it otherwise and determined upon a great counter-blast to Post-Impressionism and all the other isms that threaten its pre-eminence and its shillings, and gave us far too much Tadema at one banquet. Were Sir William to visit the exhibition in strict incognito and do a little eaves-dropping among the visitors, I warrant he would hear more cold blooded criticism of the pictures than ever was printed by an ignorant and prejudiced Press. He would certainly not find agreement with his own view that Tadema triumphed over pictorial difficulties undreamt of by Rembrandt or Vermeer—a masterpiece, this of critical euphemism worthy of Sir Philip himself.

THE ABUSE OF ART CRITICS.

Sir William is especially severe on the unfortunate writer of these lines, and having convicted him of a love of "savagery, contortion and hideousness"; of having no haunting conscience; of being blind, of having no knowledge, nothing but prejudice and a desire to display as much abuse and spleen as he dare, Sir William thinks him probably honest—and then handsomely misquotes and misunderstands what I wrote about Tadema. How is the reputation of an artist served by this posthumous gluttony of abuse by his surviving friends? Well, it does not matter what Sir William thinks about art-critics and art-criticism, and none of us is pin's head the worse of his hard words, but it is not a quite pleasant spectacle to find an artist—in some official respects a representative artist—using his position and power to attack young painters who even, if mistaken, are as sincere and, if one may say so with all respect, just as able as he is. No one supposes the artists, who so deeply offend Sir William and his friends, are going to make a new heaven and a new earth out of Post-Impressionism or any other new-fangled approach to the art of painting. But they have not chosen the primrose path. Nothing can be easier, to even moderate talent, than the academical routine which ends in the security of Burlington House. Surely Sir William will not contend that nothing but genius has found an entrance there. And if mediocrity and false pretensions share with him his honours at the Royal Academy, why does he remain silent? Why are his whirling words reserved only for the young artists of the New English Art Club or the Grafton Gallery who are making a sacrifice for their artistic convictions while he turns a blind eye to all the sham-art and pot-boiling trivialities that crowd the walls of the Academy each May? Why is he a critic only of the art that has come directly into competition with the body of which he is so distinguished a member? I would wish to return Sir William's compliment, and believe that he also is "honest," but his honesty would be be more fragrant if his criticims were divided with more impartiality between his friends and his enemies —G. R. H. in the "Pall Mall."

PROSECUTION OF DR. GARDE.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST BRAHMIN DOCTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Mar. 1.

Mr. Fawcett, District Judge, has given sanction for the prosecution of Dr. G. K. Garde L. M. & S., a well-known Brahmin medical man in the city of Poona, on charges of prejury, forgery and the fabrication of false evidence. Dr Garde gave evidence in a case in which one Saheb Rao, police patel of Nimbat village, was charged with perjury. In support of a theory that he (Saheb Rao) was not in full possession of his senses at the time of his defence, he cited Dr. Garde, under whose treatment, it was alleged that he (Saheb Rao), had been for neurasthenia and kindred complaints.

The Magistrate of Baramati held that Dr. Garde had given false evidence and had produced forged letters and fabricated entries to support his evidence that he was treating the man at the time.

EN PASSANT.

The majority of people who know London with any intimacy may hardly be prepared to hear that it is the city of the most expensive transit, and slow at that. This is the opinion of one of the greatest exports on traction, Mr. Y. Lewis, on the grounds to quote his own words that "Londoners, instead of comparing their transit facilities with those of older capitals, are content to pride themselves on the improved facilities they enjoy in comparison with those they had to put with ten years ago." Coincidentally with interest in this subject from an engineering point of view, (which the authority named particularly affects), there is pending the consideration of the serious competition now obtaining between the tramway system in the Metropolis, and the Motor omnibus, which is setting back for the time being extensions of the former, and threatening the remunerative margin of their working even in well-established areas. In addition to this form of competition, the Metropolitan, and Tube railways are extending in all directions, affording routes for punctuality and rapidity that cannot be guaranteed in the means of conveyance previously alluded to, and appealing thereby to the bulk of business men of the great city. Mr. Lewis is first an advocate for the London County Council tramway systems, and would check any untoward competition from the motor bus by legislation. He would for, say, ten years render illegal the operation of omnibuses on municipal tramway routes, relagating these conveyances to the outer suburban districts, and, as it would appear, further facilitating the use of the trams by having a complete system of sub-transit communication in the central areas of London. In these central areas it is conclusively proved that the public must have quick transit at any cost hence the existence of some 12,000 taxi cabs, with an eightpenny ridden mile tariff, side by side with other means, which pan out at less than a twelfth of that figure. He is an advocate for half penny fares under the sub-transit arrangement which would put, it is inferred, competition by omnibus beyond ordinary practicability, though it is stated this system runs at a 58 per penny profit. As is probably well known, the London County Council own all the tramways within its jurisdiction, and when it is computed that they carried some 516 million passengers during the year ending March, 1912, it might be thought that misgivings on the score of competition could be relegated to the realms of indifference. But in one district at least the Council have admitted its inability to carry out a long contemplated extension of the trams owing to the introduction of Motor bus traffic partly run under the auspices of railway companies as a feeder to their systems. And as a passing thought, one can realise that such a feeder service plying between residential roads and local suburban railway stations must have filled so real a want that its permanency is scarcely likely to be disturbed.

In considering this matter, even though casually, one is led to cast a passing thought at the question of conveyance as it affects our larger Indian Presidency towns—to come still nearer the point I will take Bombay, which is extremely badly served for its size and importance. One cannot seriously look upon the tramway under its present conditions as fulfilling a general want, either in accommodation, convenience of route, or congenial tendencies. The horse conveyance, confined to "victorias", outside the boundaries of the Fort, are run under one of the most absurd tariffs that could be imagined. These are termed "first class" vehicles, and I call to mind instances where casual visitors from Bombay to Calcutta, were wont to compare them to the "ticca jaun" of the latter named city to the disparagement of this conveyance indifferent to the fact that there was a distinct difference in classification, and half the difference in fares. In Calcutta up to a few years ago a so-called 'first-class" conveyance was rare. Now these are common, and on much improved lines, and one can engage this type of vehicle at Re. 1 for the first hour and eight annas for each subsequent hour anywhere within municipal limits; which have, roughly speaking, a zone of four miles from the general Post Office. Similarly the fare of the second, and most used, conveyance is 12 annas and six. There is also, or used to be, a third class "gharry" at eight annas and four, frequently operated by a pair of somewhat diminutive ponies, which, in a general way, made up in speed what they lacked in size.

A considerable advance in means of conveyance has, of course, been made in the "TAXI" class of vehicle. In this, private ownership would seem to predominate at Bombay, and one hears that, in the season especially, a rich harvest is gathered. And as long as the customer with a fairly resourceful purse trots along in moderate frequency the want of a somewhat cheaper Motor vehicle will not be felt. There was, indeed, a brief existence of a so-called second class Taxi which might have developed into a real boon under more consistent procedure. It stands to reason that, if a Taxi service having first-class appointments can only give a fair return at maximum fares, a practically similar conveyance with the more distinction of colour, but otherwise similarly appointed, and, besides, dependent of an inferior class of drivers, could scarcely be run at anything but risk at a lower tariff. The man, who pays less, must be content with a less speedy, less luxurious, and less comfortable, conveyance. A vehicle meeting these requirements should have solid tyres, and be mechanically arranged so that no driver could get more than ten miles an hour out of it. For solid tyres can be adapted to any motor car, whose speed does not exceed 15 miles an hour, and with little sacrifice of comfort. The assumed indispensability of air filled tyres has become a veritable fetish with motorists and a good hard campaign in favour of a durable cover for the rim is becoming a stern necessity for cheapening the cost of running whether for private use, or for public service.

The advancement of theories for the more perfect working of the voluntary Military service of Great Britain are becoming frequent, for it seems to be recognised that the territorial system, as at present constituted, is doomed. And yet prominent men, including experts, admit that in basis principle, the scheme is far in advance of anything hitherto put forward. At the moment the most serious contemplation obtains in the fact that the present strength of the Territorials is far below the minimum standard of safety. In one District alone, the West Riding, to which attention is specially directed, there is a shortage of 31 officers and nearly six thousand men, with the probability, under the latter category, of serious defection from men who have served their time. Generally, the total number of territorials falls short of the roll of the time-honoured Volunteers, while it remained a standing reproach to the leisured young men of the nation that they should shrink from the duties and responsibilities as leaders in the great movement of National defence. These are the main points culled at random from an address lately delivered by the Earl of Scarborough at a meeting of the Yorkshire County Territorial Association recently held at York, and which followed a resolution urging upon Government to seriously consider the present position, and to make adequate financial provision for the maintenance of the clothing and equipment of the force, so that mobilisation for war could be made at a short notice. A Territorial Officer, Colonel Hughes of Sheffield, urged that every chance had not been given to the voluntary system. "There had been" he said "restrictions and denials of this, that and the other, and it was not surprising that Officers and men were beginning to ask themselves whether it was worth while carrying on the unequal contest with the powers that be." He denied that the Volunteer spirit had reached its height, but inferred that the War Office were unsympathetic in the matter. Another speaker, the seconder of the resolution, appeard to think that enlistment should be begun at an earlier age, when men had not to keep up a home and were not fixed in their work, the latter contingency being of less moment to employers. But theories, like this, are dead against the principles of national defence which demands of every man a share of his time and service, and wherein or whereof there should be no undue dragging back through home influences which are not, as a rule, permitted to interfere with the round of pleasures held so indispensable to existence of the younger generation. The exigencies of the daily round of work commonly operates against the attendance of a large number of Territorials from the most useful section of periodical training, and no plan has yet been devised that can deal with the difficulty. And, if to this present unsurmountable obstacle there is apathy in Government, as a whole, one need not go far to locate the cause of misgivings of those who are pledged to encourage the system for all that it is worth. But, from another aspect, the apparent difficulty of getting recruits for the Territorials is not an indication that the instinct for a military life in Britons is on the wane if figures recently put forward by Colonel Maude (the well-known expert) are correct. These show that nearly 80 per cent of the ordinary material which provides Great Britain with her soldiers voluntarily offer themselves for the Army, a fact that, even with the qualification which means the primary acceptance by a recruiting Officer and entailing huge rejections before the Surgeon's approving mark obtains, is of striking significance. If this, indeed, be so and the willingness of the Nation is not at fault, it might yet happen that a well-organised system of compulsory periodical trianing, applicable without distinction to all adult males would become universally popular.

LE TATILLON.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

MILL-HAND'S DEATH.

The dead body of a Hindu mill-hand, named Agnu Ramji (35), was found in the lavatory of a chawl at Tardeo on Saturday. The scavanger noticed that the doors were fastened from the inside for two days and reported the fact to the caretaker of the chawl, who broke open the door and discovered the corpse.

On enquiry by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, it was found that the deceased had been suffering from severe pains in his stomach for some time past. The body was ordered to be buried.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner yesterday, held an inquest with regard to the death of Tejoo Lalji, aged 50, a sweeper in the Khoja Jamatkhana, who was knocked down by the shaft of a private victoria, belonging to a Mahomedan merchant named Ahmed Mahomed, and run over. A marriage procession was passing in the street, and owing to its clamour, the warnings of the driver did not attract the attention of the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The change of programme given on Saturday evening at the Tivoli met with a great reception. Bright and sparkling right through, the little "Star" Comtesse Olga had two different pieces to get through on the piano and viollencello and came out of them with flying colours, her touch and technique being wonderful. Her rendering of the intermezzo from Cavaleria Rusticana evoked rounds of applause. There seems no end to Comtesse Olga's accomplishments. Last evening her sweet voice was heard to advantage in a song seleted from the opera, Barber of Seville. To our mind it is with her conducting that the excels. An Hungarian National March was chosen as the piece which she was to lead and to see this mite keeping a full orchestra up to the mark was one to remember. Her mother, Signora Carmelita gave two classical Spanish dances in good style; she also broke forth into song, with a capital voice and had to be recalled three times to satisfy the audience after a song from "Rigolettes." The Russian balancer, Alexandroff had several new feats. He works well; his feet performing feats which are almost impossible with the hands. Bombay's protean artiste Miss Irene Beryl gave us some excellent Ragtime songs, and her dancing it entirely a style of her own was really good. The pictures are everything that can be desired in the way of variety selected by the manager with great care from Europe, as soon as they are available for India they are shown at this theatre so that the Tiwli patrons are sure of seing the very lattest films. The chronicle has scenes from all quarters of the globe, 'a Girl and 'her Trust.' The drama is a maginficent play with an original plot of the high merit. Cardona gives one an excellent idea of what sunny Spain is like, whilst the scenery is superb, a comedy with plenty of fun and humour in it is "Peter Prekles' Wedding" whilst the emaining comic portion of the programme is provided by 'The Caretaker.' and How Harry sold his seeds. To those in search of a realy good evening's enjoyment, we reconmend the Cinema de Luxe.

JOCKEY HILL.

The condition of Jockey Hill, is reported to be without any change. It seems, however, that he is better than he was during the first two days of his admission to hospital.

HAD ECZEMA WITH ULCERS AND BOILS

On Limb Four Years. Scaly and Itchy. Thought It Incurable. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured It.

"I was affected with eczema on the inside of my leg, I think about four years. It started as a little red itchy spot. I did not heed it much, till it began to spread. Ulcers started, with pain, then with itching. A bad leg it was, from the shin-bone around to the inside of the leg, scaly, wet, itchy, sometimes dry, with foul boils and pimples, at times very painful.

"I tried a lot of cures but it got worse. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. The spot affected, by the time I got a small box of Cuticura Ointment, was as big as my hand, but by the time the box was empty the skin was healed. I washed with the Cuticura Soap, applying the Cuticura Ointment every night, on the affected part and all around it. Now my leg is completely cured through the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. All the stuff I applied before getting the Cuticura Soap and Ointment failed. That leg bothered me for four years and is now healed thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I strongly recommend them to all. The itch and scurf and scales are gone, and I have had no further trouble. I had thought my leg incurable." (Signed) James Bell, 1, Pretoria Place, Kirkford, Cowdenbeath, Fife, N. B., July 15, 1911.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of all forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases, and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's succour for you.

Little's Oriental Balm has cured thousands of cases of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches and are to-day cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alwatton, Petterborough, among other things, writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried Little's Oriental Balm. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

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SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The winners at Sandown Park on Feb. 7 were Goldwin, B.M., Minstrel Park and Shaccabac (dead-heart), Finnigan, Hawkins and Agnes M.

The Sandown Park First Spring Meeting was concluded on Feb. 8. The Prince of Wales's Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. Misa's Glen Heston, the Cardinal's Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. T. A. Edge's Pearldiver, the Epsom Maiden Steeplechase by Mrs. F. S. Watts's Selectman, and the Metropolitan Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. Sievier's Tweedledum.

The winners at Birmingham on Feb. 10 were Tibet Chief, Irish Royalty, Sea of Gold, Kolo, Mint Tower, and Flamborough.

The Birmingham February Steeplechase Meeting was concluded on February 11. The Warwickshire Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. Bower Ismay's Jacobus, and the Horbone Handicap Hurdle Race Plate by Capt Morgan's Telbedde.

Fog on February 12 caused the abridgment of the programme at the race meeting at Warwick.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

England gained an easy victory over Ireland at Dublin on Feb. 8 by 15 points to 4; London Scottish beat the Army at Richmond by 35 points to 3; Oxford University beat Moseley, at Moseley, by 16 points to 12; Cambridge University beat Old Alleynians, at Cambridge, by 48 points to 9.

Oxford University beat Manchester at Oxford on Feb. 12 by 1 goal, 2 dropped goals, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (25 points) to 3 tries (9 points).

Cambridge University beat United Hospitals, at Cambridge, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

The 2nd Life Guards beat the Leicestershire Regt. in the third round of the Army Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 10 by 2 goals (10 points) to 0.

Charing Cross and St. Mary's played a drawn game in the Hospitals Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 11, each side having scored one penalty goal (3 points).

Old Leysians beat Blackheath, at Blackheath, on Feb. 8, by 3 goals and one dropped goal (19 points) to 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points). The Old Leysians were a man short for most of the game, as Reid, one of their forwards, was carried off the field with a broken leg. Richmond, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). London Welsh and Guy's Hospital played a drawn game at Wandsworth, the former having scored 1 penalty goal (3 points) to 1 try (3 points) by their opponents. Old Merchant Taylors beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Blues beat Harlequins, at Twickenham, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (10 points.) The Harlequins had a very weak side in the field. Cardiff and Newport played a drawn game, at Cardiff, neither side having scored. Pontypool beat Gloucester, at Pontypool, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0. Devonport Services beat United Services, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals from a mark, and 1 try (16 points) to 1 try (3 points). Bristol beat Clifton, at Westbury, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 7 tries (29 points) to 2 penalty goals (6 points). Cheltenham beat Stroud, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 0. Leicester and Swansea played a drawn game at Leicester, neither side having scored. Llanelly beat Northampton, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0. Bedford beat Old Edwardians, at Bedford, by 4 goals and 5 tries (35 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Coventry beat Bath, at Coventry, by 4 goals and 1 try (23 points) to 0. Rugby beat London Irish, at Rugby, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal and 1 try (12 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Manchester beat Liverpool, at Manchester, by 2 goals and 5 tries (28 points) to 0. Edinburgh University beat Watsonians, at Edinburgh, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Edinburgh Academicals beat Hawick, at Hawick, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Bedford School beat Merchant Taylors' School, a(Bedford, by 1 goal and 9 tries (33 points to 0.

Swansea beat Northampton, on Feb. 10, by 3 goals and 5 tries (20 points) to 0.

ASSOCIATION.

Oxford University beat the Corinthians at Queen's Club, on Feb. 8 by 4 goals to 1 Cambridge University beat Cambridge Town, at Cambridge, by 1 goal to 0.

The Amateur F. A. International match between Wales and English at Llandudno, resulted in a victory for the English Amateurs by 3 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the third round of the AMATEUR F. A. CUP on Feb. 8 were as follows:—New Cruseders 4 goals, Old Malvernians 2, at Sidcup; Casuals 2, Hampstead 0, at Kensal Rise; Highgate 2, Civil Service 1, at Tidal Basin; Ipswich Town 3. Woolwsch Polytechnic 2, at Ipswich.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Feb. 8 were as follows:—Sunderland 4 goals, Chelsea 0, at Sunderland; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Aston Villa 1, at Sheffield; Manchester City 3, Sheffield United 0, at Manchester; Derby County 1, Notts County 0, at Derby; Brandford City 2, Newcastle United 0, at Brandford; West Bromwich Albion 2, Bolton Wanderers 2, at West Bromwich; Woolwich Arsenal 0, Oldham Athletic 0, at Plumstead; Blackburn; Rovers 0, Manchester United 0, at Backburn Tottenham Hotspur 5, Middlesbrough 3, at Tottenham; Liverpool 2, Everton 0, at Everton.

Oldham Athletic beat Liverpool, at Oldham, on Feb. 10 by 3 goals to 0, Blackburn Rovers beat Middlesbrough, at Blackburn, by 5 goals to 2.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the league on Feb. 8 were as follows:—Preston North End 2 goals, Birmingham 0, at Birmingham; Bristol City 3, Burnley 3, at Bristol; Notts Forest 5, Hull City 0, at Nottingham; Blackpool 2, Clapton Orient 0, at Blackpool; Lincoln City 0, Glossop 0, at Lincoln; Huddersfield Town 3, Stockport County 3, at Huddersfield; Fulham 1, Barnsley 1, at Fulham; Grimsby Town 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Grimsby; Leeds City 5, Leicester Fosse 1, at Leeds; Bury 2, Bradford 0, at Bury.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Feb. 8 were as follows:—Queen's Park Rangaro 2 goals, Brentford 1 at Park Royal; Reading 3, Portsmouth 1, at Reading; Crystal Palace 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at the Crystal Place; Millwall 2, Northampton 1, at Northampton Southampton 2, Exeter City 2, at Southampton; Swindon Town 2, Norwich; City 0, at Norwich; Gillingham 1, Bristol Rovers 0, at Gillingham; West Ham United 2, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Plymouth; Watford 2, Stoke 1, at Stoke; Merthyr Town 1, Coventry City 1, at Merthyr.

The tie between Bristol Rovers and Norwich City in the second round of the Football Association Cup competition was replayed at Stamford Bridge on Feb. 10. The resut was a win for Bristol Rovers by 1 goal to 0.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

STEVENSON AND LLOYD OSBOURNE.

Mr. Samuel Lloyd Osbourne, who is reported wounded in Mexico City, has a round dozen of books to his name, but he is always associated in the public mind with his famous stepfather, Robert Louis Stevenson, with whom he collaborated in work and in play.

It was Mr. Osbourne who originated "The Wrong Box." He collaborated later with Stevenson in "The Wrecker" and "The Ebb Tide." But the two enjoyed themselves in another from of collaboration at Bournemouth in 1886, when Stevenson wrote:—

"You should hear Lloyd on the penny whistle, and me on the piano! Dear powers, what a concerto! I now live entirely for the piano, he for the whistle! The neighbours, within the radius of a mile and a half, are packing up, in quest of brighter climes."

When Stevenson went to Samoa, Mr. Osbourne acted first as houshold cook and afterwards as overseer. He once explained to a visitor that "Vailima," which was built throughout of wood, and roofed with iron, was always called "our marble halls, because they cost so much"!—"Manchester Guardian."

THE BAILIES AND THE CIGARS.

Clive was seeking election of Parliment for the Midlothian constituency. He was but lately home from India, and in the course of his election campaign invited the Provost and bailies of Musselburgh to dinner. After the meal Clive produced some Indian cigars—a very rare form of tobacco that time and certainly in that place. The Provost took his cigar, and forthwith solemnly proceeded to eat it his lead being bravely followed by the bailies standing round!—Glasgow News.

OUR DAVY.

Mr. David Hogg, the Hero of the sensational Home Rule victory in Derry City, is one of the tallest members of the House. He was introduced by the Liberal Chief Whip, Mr. Illingworth, and the Irish Chief Whip, Captain Donelan; but the dramatic effect would certainly have been heightened if the duty had been assigned, not to the Chief, but to the junior Whips of those two parties, for what could have more stirred the gaity of notions than the spectacle of this mighty atom marching up the House with little Mr. Patrick O'Brien on one side and little Mr. Wedgwood Benn on the other?

I am told that "Our Davy," as his constituents affectionately style him, has been accustomed for some years to rise with the lark and to retire at nine o'clock every night; but he will have to mend his ways at Westminister, where the "early to bed, and early to rise" theory is at a discount.—An M.P. in London Opinion.

PAIR OF CONJUGATIONS.

Jones (after dining at a friend's house): What a pity it is that old Boodle always splits his infinitives.

Brown: The silly juggins? Why doesn't he have 'em made bigger?—"Sketch."

LAWYER SAT DOWN.

George Clarke, a celebrated negro minstrel, on one occasion, when being examined as a witness, was severely interrogated by a lawyer. "You are in the minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer. "Yes, Sir," was the reply. Is not that rather a low calling?" "I dont know but what it is, sir," replied the "minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it." The lawyer fell into the trap. "What was your father's calling?" he inquired. "He was a lawyer," replied Clarke, in a tone that sent the whole court into a roar of laughter as the discomfited lawyer sat down.—"Argonaut."

ENTHUSIASM.

A former student at Characterhouse writes that 'in order to play in a mach in Albertr, he had a continuous ride of four days!—"Carthusian."

MAKING GOOD.

It is usual to ask a man, when he presents of himself as an applicant for a situation, what he knows of the work; and in some cases, when a man replies to that query he knows all, some test is made to prove whether he does or not. But in this instance, perhaps because it occurred to none, of the employing parties that any man would have "the gall" to offer himself for such a position unless he really knew something of the work it was merely taken for granted that he was conversant with the work.

So he was appointed. Once clear of the town, away among the workers, his plan of compaign was simply to ride from camp to camp along the route, watch the men at work at one place, ride on and halt to watch the men at work at another, making a kind of patrol of the line of labour.

But sometimes it happend that one of the workmen would ask him how to do such and such a thing. When that happened, this novice of a foreman said:—

"Do you mean to tell me that you hire on to do the job and have to come and ask me how it is done? You call yourself a carpentor!"

Then he would write an order for the ignoramus to be paid off by the clerk at the office, and send a note to the clerk to obtain another man a carpenter who knew his work!

Thus within a week or two did this foreman have the pick of experienced men in his gangs; and himself gathered sufficient knowledge to be able to offer his services as foreman to any other good company that was looking for a good man to superintend such operations.—Frederick Niven in "Word's Work."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s, "SICILIA" MAR. 6.

List of Passengers expected to arrive per s. s. "Sicilia," from Genoa on the 6th evening:—

Beretta Mr.
Chandler Mr.
Critchley, Mr.
DeAlmeida, Mr.
Ellis Mr. and Mrs.
Fontain Rev.
Galletti Mr. and Family.
Gray Mr. and Mrs.
Hall Miss.
Hunt Mr. and Mrs.
Jean Tanche Mr.
Junifero Rev.
McPherson Mr.
Mallis Miss.
Mumme Mr. Mrs. and Child.
Sampietra Mr.
Sinclair Thomsen Mr.
Tuck Mr. and Mrs.
Vascencelles Mr. and Mrs.
Yule Mr.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

We learn from Count V. Klincho wstroem that a Society for the Elucidation of the Problem of the Divining Rod has recently been formed in Germany. The society counts among its members many men of prominence in the engineering and other professions, and represents a serious scientific effort to shed light on a much debated question. An Aeronautical weather Station has been established at Bitterfeld, Germany, by a local firm engaged in the construction of aircraft, and has been placed under the direction of a competent meteorologist, Dr. H. Rotzoll. Information for prospective travellers in the air is furnished on the basis of the twice-daily telegrams of the Deutsche Seewarte, at Hamburg, and whenever necessary pilot-balloons are sent up to ascertain the direction and force of the air currents over Bitterfeld.

The last report of the Librarian of Congress contains an account of the Deinard collection of Hebraica presented to the national library last year, by Mr. Jacob H. Schieff, of York. This collection was brought together during many years by Ephrain Deinard, of New Arlington; N. J., and number 9996 volumes and pamphlets, which cover a period of nearly three and a half millenniums, from the beginning of Hebrew national life to the present day. It is naturally very strong in biblical and rabbinical literature. "It forms," says the report in question, "an admirable beginning of a department of Semitica in the library, which the librarian hopes will develop into one worthy of the national library of a country in which the Semitic race is playing so important a role."

The Veterinary Division of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture is waging an egergetic campaign against rinderpest, a disease which in former years destroyed annually upward of half a million cattle and carabaos in the Philippines, though the number has now been reduced to two or three thousand. A unique feature of this campaign is the extensive use made of the Philippine Scouts in searching for case of the disease and also in patrol duty to prevent the introduction of infected cattle in region where the disease has been stamped out. Last year a cardon of about 1,400 scouts gradually pushed southward as far as southern Pampanga and northern Bulacan, leaving the territory behind them free from rinderpest. About 150 of the Philippine Constabulary were utilized in the same undertaking.

A Novel Explanation of Glacial Period was propounded by Prof. W. J. Humphreys, of the United States Weather Bureau, at the Cleveland meeting of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America. Several times in recent years it has been observed that great explosive volcanic eruptions (Krakatoa, Pele, Katmai), by charging the upper atmosphere, in the isothermal region, with fine dust, have markedly diminished the amount of solar radiation received at the earth's surface. It seems evident that the effect of this process must be to reduce the temperature of the air near the earth, since the dust scatters a much greater amount of the solar radiation received from without than of the terrestrial radiation received from within, owing to the greater average wavelength of the latter. Thus a period of excessive volcanic activity, if long continued, would produce the thermal conditions of an ice age. The geological record furnishes evidence that such a period actually began shortly before the last ice age and has continued with diminishing intensity to the present time.

A New Idea in Storm Signals is now being actively discussed in the meteorogical world. Heretofore various forms of flags, cones, drums, lanterns, etc., have been used to warn seamen that a storm is in prospect at the place where the signal is displayed, together with information as to the direction from which the wind is expected to blow in the same locality. These signals are well adapted for use in temperate latitudes, where storms are of great area. In the case of tropical cyclones, however, such as the West India hurricanes and the typhoons of the Far East, they do not give all the information desirable. If a vessel is about to leave port in these regions, the master wishes chiefly to know whether he is likely to encounter a cyclone along his route. A system of signals has been devised by Rev. L. Froc, Director of the Zikawei Observatory, near Shanghai, and is now in use experimentally on the China coast, which gives notice of the occurrence of a cyclone anywhere over the adjacent seas, together with its probable course. The International Meteorogical Committee is considering the adoption of a uniform code of such "non-local" storm signals for use in all tropical countries.

The English Meteorological Office has just published a revised edition of the brochure entitled "Provisional Summary of the Maritime Weather Signals at Present in Use in the Various Countries of the Globe." which exhibits the remarkable diversity of the signals in question, and is a strong argument in favour of the adoption of a uniform code. Hereafter this publication will be revised and re-issued annually as long as various codes are in use.

In order to encourage inventors and chemists, the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has offered a prize of Dol. 10,000 for a volatile fuel suitable for use in internal combustion engines. The only restriction in awarding the prize is the requirement that all the raw material or ingredients be obtainable in the United Kingdom in large quantities, so as to make Great Britain independent of other countries in so far as motor fuel is concerned, and that the fuel can be manufactured at a commercial price. The offer is the direct outcome of the present agitation for the improvement of carbureting devices and the alarming increase in the price of gasoline. The value of the prize itself is, of course, very small when compared with the enormous royalties to be derived from a truly satisfactory process of producing the desirable hydrocarbons. It is merely an encouragement in investigation.

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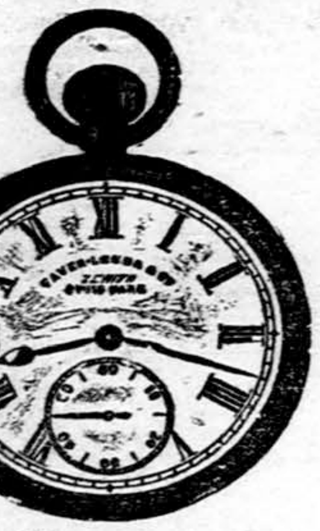

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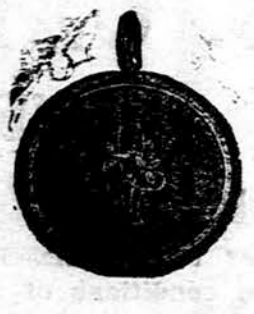

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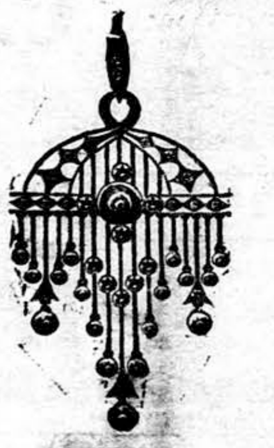

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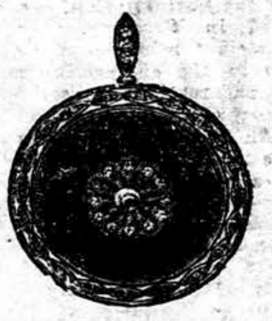

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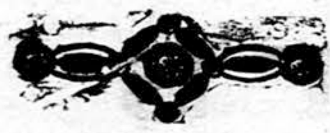

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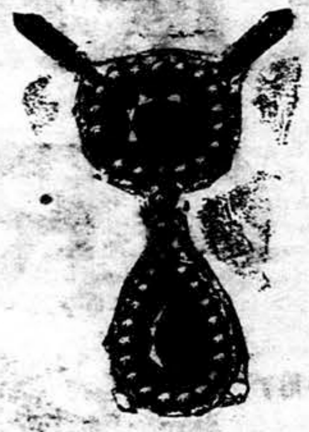

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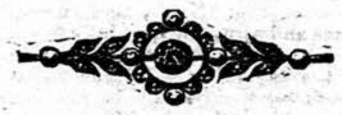

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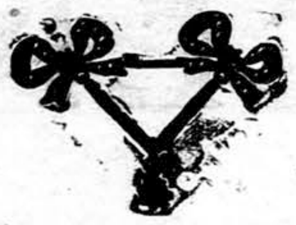

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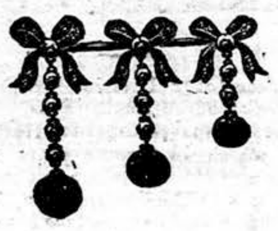

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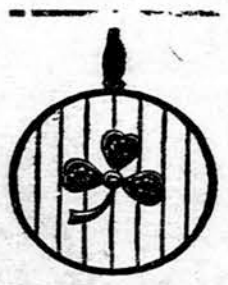

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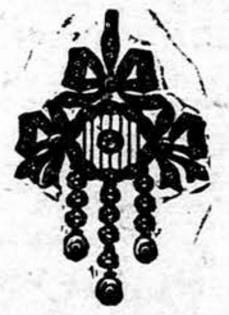

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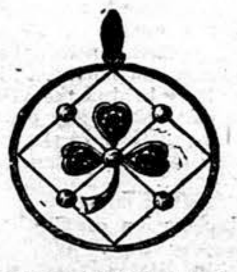

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